

# Crittenden Record-Press

No 43

Marion, Crittenden County Kentucky, Thursday Morning, May 23, 1918

Vol. XXXX

## FORMER ATTORNEY NARROWLY ESCAPES

With His Life--Falls 800 Feet  
In Aviation Flight in France.  
Costs \$10,000.

S. Givens Dixon, of Henderson formerly an attorney, now a lieutenant in the aviation corps in France, on April 11, barely escaped death from falling 800 ft. while in flight. The machine was completely wrecked, but he escaped with but a few bruises and scratches. In a letter to his mother, Mrs. S. V. Dixon, of Henderson, he describes his accident as follows:

I had my first spill on the 11th of this month and fell 800 feet in a "villie," (called a tail spin or spinning nose dive in the states.) I was pretty badly "shook" up but nothing broken. This was the same stunt I got into at Dayton, but there I was up over 8,000 feet and had plenty of room to get out of it. I couldn't get out of this one in 800 feet so when I was going to hit I braced myself for the jar and threw the machine into a sharper spin, thus breaking the fall; instead of hitting head on, I hit spinning. Tare the machine all to pieces, costing Uncle Sam \$10,000, but I got myself out with a few cuts and bruises. Everyone here marvels at my lucky escape as most of the men killed here and in the states have been killed in this manner. To show you how lucky I was I am the only one here who has ever hit the ground from a "spin" or "villie" who has gotten out alive.

"I only write you about my wreck in detail because I knew you would hear about it anyway from some source and would be worried until you knew the facts. So don't worry about me. I am destined to get back home."

I have applied for a place as a pilot for one of the big bombing planes and I hope my request will be granted.

### Notice To All Road Overseers.

The laws of this state required the magistrates of this county to elect a County Road Engineer, or designate some one to perform the duties thereof, and they elected E. Jeffrie Travis, Road Engineer, thereby taking all matters pertaining to working the roads, and repairing bridges out of the hands of the County Judge. Therefore all Overseers are advised to consult the Road Engineer, E. Jeffrie Travis, on all road matters.

Your Obedient Servant,  
R. L. Moore, Judge,  
Crittenden County Court.

### Stock Pens

The Marion Milling Co. have a few Stock Pens for sale at a bargain. Call them.  
Marion Milling Co.,  
Incorporated.

## RED CROSS SPEAKING

Appointments for Sunday, May 26.

Judge J. W. Blue--Crayne 3 o'clock p. m.  
W. B. Yandell and Rev. Jas. F. Price--Caldwell Springs 11 o'clock a. m., Seven Springs 3 p. m.  
Judge C. S. Nunn--Shady Grove, 3 p. m.  
Rev. Rufus Robinson--Ditney 3 p. m.  
Crittenden stood at the top in number and amount of Liberty bonds subscribed for.  
We must not take a lower rank on the great Red Cross benevolence.

## TO THE WOMEN OF CRITTENDEN CO

Women, Must do Their Share in  
Shouldering The Burdens  
of The War.

The time has come when our good women must assume more and more of the War's burdens. As our male population is shouldering the rule and manning the guns in defense of our country. There is more need than ever for real work and effort on our part. If need be, we must till the soil, and do other forms of manual labor in order that the food supply may not diminish and prevent any slackening in the pace of our industries. Our government has the responsibility of prosecuting this war, and of course every individual intends to contribute his full share in meeting this responsibility and this includes the women.

It is necessary for the Government to know what the women of Crittenden county can, and will do. In most every other county in the state, and in every state in the Union, survey has already been made under the auspices of the Woman's Council of National Defense, with the result that the government has all necessary information for those sections, but, so far, nothing has been done in our county, and our women have given no evidence that any of them are willing to do anything out of the ordinary. The government desires to know which of us are willing to do agricultural, clerical, domestic, professional, industrial, mechanical, or social service. Also how many will volunteer for such service. If the call should come for them to perform it, away from home, or out of the county, or even abroad. To get this information a complete registration is necessary, and if the women of the county will observe the following dates, and comply with this request, we will be able by June 12th to place in the hands of the Government all needed information. On the following dates and places, the following named ladies will be ready and equipped to take your registration, and the women living convenient to the several places are urgently requested to go and register.

MARIE TAYLOR,  
Chairman of the Registration.  
NAME OF LADY, ADDRESS  
REGISTRATION DISTRICT.  
Mrs. Vance, Hydenburg, May 21st-June 1st.  
Mrs. Charley Sullinger, Sheridan, May 21st-June 1st.  
Mrs. Dr. McConnell, Shady Grove, May 21st-June 1st.  
Mrs. John Grimes, Tolu, May 21st-June 1st.  
Mrs. Martha Hankin, Ford's Ferry, May 21st-June 1st.  
Maudie Taylor, Marion, May 21st-31st-June 1st.

### FOR SALE,

Carneau Pigeons, large, vigorous, young stock, Mated banded and working, the kind that produce a pound of Meat in four weeks. \$2.00 per pair.

J. F. Dodge,  
Marion, Ky.

If you fail to register June 5th, 1918, you are guilty of evading military service.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

June 5th, 1918, has been the date set for the registration of all men who have become 21 years of age between June 5th, 1917, and June 5th, 1918. Congress has passed the act authorizing this registration.

This registration will be held at the COURT HOUSE, MARION, KY., ON THE 5TH DAY OF JUNE, 1918, between the hours of 6 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M., and will be under the supervision of the Local Exemption Board of the county.

Failure to appear on that date and register as prescribed in this act is a grave offense and is punishable by imprisonment.

It therefore becomes the duty of every citizen of the county to see to it, that every man who has attained the age of 21 since June 5th, 1917 presents himself on June 5th, 1918, for registration. A complete registration of all young men who have become 21 years of age since June 5th, last is very essential to the maintenance of the military establishment.

On account of the fact that there will only be a small number from each precinct to register, the Adjutant General has deemed it best to have only one registration place in the county, and the COURT HOUSE, MARION, KY., has been selected as the most convenient place.

REMEMBER THE DATE, JUNE 5TH, 1918.

Local Exemption Board, Crittenden County, Ky.

## COMMENCEMENT PROGRAMME OF MARION CITY SCHOOLS

All who are interested in the school are cordially invited to attend all these exercises.

Friday morning, May 24, at School Auditorium "Patriotic Pageant" given by Sophomore and Freshman classes of the High School. Music by High School Orchestra.

Friday evening, May 24, 8:30 Opera House, Patriotic Play entitled "Claim allowed" given by Senior Class of the High School. Music by High School Orchestra.

Commencement Sermon, Baptist church, Sunday, May 26, 11 o'clock, by the Rev. Frederick Doyle Kerchner, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Tuesday evening, May 28, Class exercises. School Auditorium, Patriotic Program. Raising of School Service Flag.

Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock School Auditorium. Closing exercises for Primary Grades. Last Chapel Exercise for the year.

Wednesday evening, May 29, 8:30, School Auditorium. Commencement address by Dr. R. H. Crossfield, President of Transylvania College.

Note: No admission will be charged for any of the above exercises except for the play Friday night. The proceeds of the play will go to defray the expenses of the other commencement exercises. Show your appreciation for your school by attending as many of these exercises as possible.

### Rally To Flag.

Not a financial institution in Crittenden county, can be classed anywhere near the slacker line. Last week we were furnished the report of Marion Bank, on subscriptions taken by them to the 3rd Liberty Loan. This week we obtained a similar report from the other two banks. The Farmers Bank, of this city, sold \$68250.00 worth of the 3rd Liberty Loan bonds, to 558 patrons. The Farmers and Merchants Bank, of Tolu, sold \$25000.00 worth to 94 customers. This makes a list of 1044 patriots in Crittenden county who in the hour of need rallied to the government's aid to the amount of \$159,400.00 more than double what Uncle Sam asked for. All honor to Crittenden county, she is enjoying an era of prosperity never dreamed of before this war and may be depended on to come

## LETTER FROM SOLDIER BOY

Now in France, Whose Ancestors  
Were Marion Pioneers.  
To His Pastor.

Our soldier letter this week is from "Curt" Stinson, son of Ed Stinson, a former Marion boy, to the pastor of his church at Evansville, where W. E. Stinson and family reside. The letter follows, under date of March 25, 1918.

My dear Dr. Hymes:  
I received a postal card from Dr. Wolff this morning and it brought back old memories. Sitting on my cot here in my tent, I was picturing myself, standing in front of the drug store eight months ago, and the first thing I saw was good old Grace Church. How well I could see Dr. Hymes, standing at the Centre Door, shaking hands with his congregation and without exception, it was: "Good morning, Doctor, another lovely sermon this morning." Just outside the door, I could see Mr. Ploeger and Mr. Daus and other good men, loading their machines with their friends so as to get them home before the dinner got cold.

Last week some good member of the Brotherhood sent me an American Magazine and I certainly enjoyed reading it. The sender neglected to put his card inside and it is impossible for me to thank him. I will be very glad for you to thank him for me and tell him that his time and money were not spent in vain.

We were honored with the presence of Mr. Edward Ploeger at our camp some days ago and he had the pleasure of eating Sunday dinner with us. I think he will testify that army grub is a great deal better than it is cracked up to be.

Any time any of the Grace Brotherhood members are near Camp Shelby tell them to be sure and look me up and I will see that they see everything of any importance in the camp. We are just sixty miles from the Gulf and we get a fine breeze from it every night. It makes one think that he is up North on the lakes, enjoying a fishing trip, instead of being in the Army.

Tell the folks that we are all in the best of health and spirits, and we expect to be back in the near future. You might tell Mr. Walter Lewis to practice up on checkers, as I am putting in my spare time on it and I think I can take him for a cleaning.

I will be glad to hear from any of you at any time.

Respectfully yours  
CURT STINSON.

## NONOGENARIAN TRANSFIGURED

When Her Master Called, Her Gentle Spirit Winged Its Flight.

One of the most shocking and pathetic deaths which ever occurred in Marion was that of Mrs. Jane Walker, who was burned to death at her home on North Main St., Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Just how the accident occurred will never be known, as there was no fire in the house. Her granddaughter, little Virginia Doss and a little neighbor girl, Dorothy Tucker, were at the house and heard her go in and in a few minutes her screams were heard up stairs, and as she rushed down the steps and into the yard, the children were paralyzed with fright as they saw she was in flames. She fell soon after reaching the yard and when neighbors reached her every vestige of clothing was burned off, only her belt and shoes remaining. Dr. Moreland was one of the first to reach her side, but only a few gasps escaped her after being carried into the house and placed in bed by W. O. Tucker and Selden Ainsworth, who were passing at the time. The screams of the children alarmed all the neighbors, and soon the telephone brought the distressing news to relatives and friends in all parts of the city and a great crowd assembled, ready and willing to do anything they could for the stricken family.

Mrs. Ledbetter was summoned by telephone from Elizabethtown, Ill., arriving Saturday afternoon; Mrs. Fannie Walker, widow of her son Joseph, was called by wire from Rockford, Ill., and arrived Sunday morning; her son, R. C. Walker, and grandson, Walter Walker, of Grand Junction, Col., arrived Tuesday, the burial being deferred until their arrival.

The funeral was preached by her pastor, Rev. H. R. Short at five o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the Methodist church, of which she had been a life-long member, and the interment took place in the family lot, beside the remains of her husband, who died 12 years ago. Six of her grandsons acted as pallbearers and the beloved form was laid to rest under a profusion of flowers, the like of which was never surpassed here.

Mrs. Walker was a noble, christinn woman and untiring in her devotion to those she loved, to her church and all its branches.

Continued on page 5

## BRISCOE 1918 CAR

This new 1918 model BRISCOE touring car is a beauty and has a record of 25 to 30 miles per gallon of gasoline in ordinary use.

But the biggest economy is in the first cost of the BRISCOE which is \$825.00 F. O. B. Jackson, Mich., and embodying as it does the "half million dollar motor" and a proved chassis is less than the price of any car of equal strength, and good looks. We have been fortunate in receiving the agency of the BRISCOE for Caldwell, Lyon and Crittenden counties. Let us show you this wonderful car.

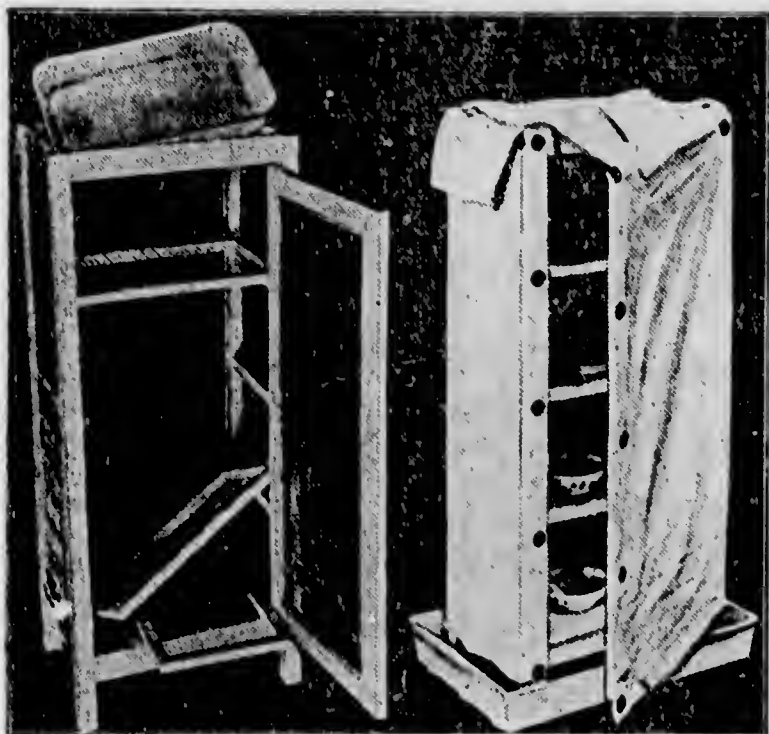
S. C. BENNETT & SON, Fredonia, Ky.



## The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

### AN ICELESS REFRIGERATOR FOR SUMMER DAYS



Wooden Frame Covered With Screen Wire and Canton Flannel or Burlap Makes This Refrigerator—(Left) Framework; (Right) Completed Convenience.

## DEVICE TO KEEP FOOD IN SUMMER

Evaporation of Water From Cloth Cover Is Cooling Principle of Refrigerator.

### COOLER FOR DRINKING WATER

Temperature of 50 Degrees F. Possible Under Ideal Conditions—Place for Meats, Fruits, Vegetables, Milk and Butter.

Where ice is not obtainable an iceless refrigerator, home-made, will be a useful food keeper and food saver this summer. Maintaining a low temperature through the evaporation of water from its canvas cover, the iceless refrigerator will keep meats, fruits and vegetables cool and will extend the period for keeping milk and butter. It can also serve as a cooler for drinking water.

**Separate Refrigerators.**  
In homes where large quantities of milk and butter are to be kept it would be well to have one refrigerator for milk and butter and another for other foods, as milk and butter readily absorb odors from other foods. It costs very little to build the refrigerator and nothing to operate it. The operation is as simple as the construction. The upper pan should be kept filled with water. The water is drawn by capillary attraction through the wicks and saturates the cover. As evaporation takes place heat is taken from the inside of the refrigerator, thereby lowering the temperature of the inside and the contents. Capillary action starts more readily if the cover is first dampened by dipping it in water or throwing water upon it. The greater the rate of evaporation the lower the temperature which can be secured; therefore the refrigerator works best when rapid evaporation takes place.

**Evaporation Is Rapid.**  
When the refrigerator is placed in a shady place in a strong breeze and the air is warm and dry, evaporation takes place continuously and rapidly and the temperature inside the refrigerator is reduced. Under ideal conditions the temperature has been known to be reduced to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. When it is damp, and the air is full of moisture, the refrigerator will not work as well, since there is not enough evaporation. More water will find its way to the lower pan, but it will be drawn up into the covering by capillary attraction when the air again becomes drier.

The refrigerator should be regularly cleaned and sunned. If the framework, shelves and pans are white enameled they can more easily be kept in a sanitary condition. It is well to have two covers, so that a fresh one can be used each week and the soiled one washed and sunned.

#### Some Fireless Specialties.

Here are some things that can be cooked well in the fireless cooker:

**Cereals**—Prepare as for the stove, but use one-sixth less water. Boil for ten minutes, or longer with coarser cereals. Place in the cooker boiling hot and leave six or eight hours or over night.

**Meats**—Buy cheaper cuts. The fireless can make tough meat tender.

#### Croole Stew.

1 pound lean beef or 1/2 cupful rice, 1 medium fowl, 1 cupful chopped onion, 1 cupful tomatoes, 1/2 cupful carrots or 1 tablespoonful fat, 1/2 cupful corn, 1/2 cupful salt, 1 cupful chopped sweet peppers.

Cut the meat in small pieces or cut the fowl into joints. Melt the fat, add the onions, peppers, meat or chicken,

broiled for a few minutes. Put in cooking vessel with seasoning, rice, vegetables and one cupful boiling water. Simmer for one-half hour and put in fireless for three hours without the dishes or two hours with them. With chicken and okra this is the famous croole chicken of the South.

**Roasts**—Seal the roast, season, place in the cooking vessel between two hot dishes. Do not add water. Allow 25 minutes per pound.

**Soup stock**—Cut up meat, crack bones, and cover with cold water. Let it reach the boiling point, then place in cooker for several hours.

**Dried fruits and vegetables**—Peas, beans, corn, dried fruit—soak in water until restored to the original size. Boil a few minutes and then keep in cooker six to twelve hours. Baked beans or peas are especially good cooked in the fireless.

For more recipes send to the department of agriculture for Farmers' Bulletin 771, "Home-Made Fireless Cookers and Their Use."

#### HOW TO CONSTRUCT AN ICELESS REFRIGERATOR

A wooden frame is made with dimensions 42 by 16 by 14 inches and covered with screen wire, preferably the rustless type, which costs little more than the ordinary kind. The door is made to fit closely and is mounted on brass hinges, and can be fastened with a wooden latch. The bottom is fitted solid, but the top should be covered with screen wire. Adjustable shelves can be made of solid wood or strips or sheets of galvanized metal. Shelves made of poultry netting on light wooden frames, as shown in the illustration, are probably the most desirable. These shelves rest on side braces placed at desired intervals. A bread baking pan, 14 by 16 inches, is placed on the top and the frame rests in a 17 by 18-inch pan.

All the woodwork, the shelves and the pans should receive two coats of white paint and one or two coats of white enamel. This makes a very attractive surface and one that can be easily kept clean. The screen wire also may receive the coat of enamel, which will prevent it from rusting.

A cover of cotton flannel, bur-lap or duck is made to fit the frame. Put the smooth side out. If cotton flannel is used, it will require about three yards of material. This cover is buttoned around the top of the frame and down the side on which the door is not hinged, using buggy hooks and eyes or large-headed tacks and eyelets worked in the material. On the front side arrange the hooks on the top of the door. Instead of on the frame, and also fasten the cover down the latch side of the door, allowing a wide hem of the material to overlap the place where the door closes. The door can then be opened without unbuttoning the cover. The bottom of the cover should extend down into the lower pan. Four double strips, which taper to 3 or 10 inches in width, are sewed to the upper part of the cover. These strips form wicks that dip over into the upper pan. The dimensions given make a refrigerator of very convenient size for household use and one with efficient evaporating surface, but it is not necessary to follow strictly these dimensions. If a larger capacity is desired, the height of the refrigerator can be increased.

Never buy large quantities of spices at a time—they spoil.

## WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS



### Washington Expert Tells All About "Jazz" Music

WASHINGTON.—Meyer Davis of this city, who has been dubbed the "king of the 'jazzers,'" is quoted by a Boston Post reporter who interviewed him as having said that jazz music, while having Wagner beaten a mile for harmony, cannot be written because it is never played the same way twice in succession.

"The jazz originated in a section of New Orleans known as Congo place, and has been transplanted to gilded hostilities, the homes of the rich and to all places where the canned-music machines give voice," said Davis.

"Will the jazz craze last?" questioned the newspaper man.

"Like the music they imported from the wave-washed shores of Honolulu," replied Davis, "it will quickly become a thing of the past. It's a novelty, and that is all. A jazz player takes a piece of music and plays what ain't there. The good jazz can take any sort of a melody and jazz it up by putting all sorts of 'blues' in, with a generous sprinkling of ragtime variations. A typical jazz band is composed of instruments of greatest noise-making power. Let me explain. You must have the slide trombone, with a bottle of oil handy. Then a drummer, with a complete assortment of kitchen utensils, and a cornetist, who must have finished execution and technique, as the ragging of the melody depends on him. Clarinet? Sure! He plays all the convolutions, evolutions and variations. And then the pianist. That will do for a small bunch of jazzers."

"What effect does jazz music have on human beings?" asked the reporter.

"It will make a wooden man dance, and cause an octogenarian to feel like a boy of sixteen," he replied.

### Wanted to Keep Promise He Made the Children

A FARMER man wanted peppermint stick candy, pink and white. You can't find old-timey sweets like that these days, except in back-street shops that don't count, but the clerk could give him caramels, conserves, glaces, marshmallows, fudges—But the farmer was set on peppermint stick candy, pink and white. He had promised the children the last thing before starting for the city. They were going to help him out with the crop—and he had to get them what they asked for. His disappointment had put a real worry line between his eyes and in his voice was a dejection which would have been ridiculous except that you can't laugh at genuine feeling—not if you are the right sort yourself. The clerk, a helpful young person with seemingly no aspiration to throw down her job for war work at one thousand per cent, suggested every luring substitute in stock, but peppermint was what the farmer wanted.

"Why, little miss, those young ones will be waiting for me a mile up the road—I just can't bear to think of it—"

Little miss interrupted him with an inspiration. Under the counter were jelly-glass jars of pipstemmy sticks of clear candy, lemon instead of peppermint, and of a lovely green. The farmer man had to compromise with a half-dozen jars and a braided bar of white cream, but he wasn't happy over it. "I suppose I can't do any better—but I hate to think of facing those boys after I gave them my word. You see, little miss, a promise ought to be kept."

Foolishness to make such a fuss over nothing, of course. Of course! All the same, it is right refreshing to meet up with a man with a Gibraltarish sense of honor like that, because you must admit—

There are others.

### Couldn't Believe Gorgeous Being Was Her Father

A TINY girl out southeast way lived with an uncle and aunt because her mother was in heaven and her father at sea. Being old enough to play with other tiny children, she wondered why it was that she had no papa to come home from work every afternoon so that she could race down the pavement and hug him around the legs. She longed for that daily coming papa with a yearning that no grown-up could ever suspect, seeing that we somehow forget what goes on in childhood land after we are turned out of it and the gate locked between—except, of course, when the lonesome years come along and Father Time, who is a whole lot kinder than we give him credit for, lets us peek backward through his memory glass to show us how beautiful it used to be. After so long, the father—an officer in the navy—returned from a cruise and came to the southeast home for a first glimpse of his baby daughter.

The child took in the brass buttons and gold braid with rapt wonder laden with doubt. This big, gold-shining man was not like the papas who came home from work every afternoon to have their legs hugged. The blue cloth arms were open to receive her, but she hung back fearfully. She had to be sure.

"Are you my father?" The arms folded the tiny girl and assurance was given which settled every doubt. And the child voiced rhapsodic relief.

"I thought you were God."

A woman who used to be the tiny girl told about it recently. Father Time was letting her peek through his memory glass.

### Rather Rough on Waiter, but "Orders Is Orders"

THE manager of a Washington hotel has insisted upon strict observance of the food administration's rules from the beginning, so that two men, apparently of the class that are in Washington on business just now, who did not seem to care anything about food conservation, were responsible for the discharge of a waiter the other day.

The two had ordered a hearty luncheon, and after the meal had progressed somewhat they summoned the waiter and told him to bring some more bread. He hesitated.

"We'll protect you. Bring the bread," said one of them, and the waiter hurried off. He came back with a plate of biscuits. At the next table, however, sat an official of the food administration. He beckoned to the head waiter, said something to him in an undertone, and in a few minutes the waiter who had served the forbidden bread rushed back to the table where the two men were and said apologetically:

"You gentlemen have cost me my job—serving that bread was against orders."

They called for the head waiter of the room and protested that the waiter was not at fault, but they.

"We have certain rules in this establishment, gentlemen, which must be followed," said the head waiter. "These particular rules are the result of a pledge made by us to the food administration."

"But this is our fault," protested one of the two men.

The head waiter didn't deny it.

"We can only punish the waiter who disobeyed our rules," he said.

## A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

### POWDERS AND SPRAYS THAT KILL LICE AND MITES



Sulphur or Pyrethrum Powder Dusted On Is Effective Against Lice—Sodium Fluoride, a New Remedy, Will Kill All Lice on Fowls.

## FIGHT PESTS OF CHICKEN FLOCKS

Mites Must Be Combated With Sprays of Insecticides in Poultry Houses.

### DUSTER FOR LICE TREATMENT

Powdered Sulphur Is Best to Use for Eradication of Lice—High Efficiency of Sodium Fluoride of Recent Discovery.

Fowls are infested by two kinds of body parasites—lice and mites. Lice live continuously upon the birds. The common mite feeds upon them on the roosts at night, and after feeding secretes itself in the cracks and crevices about the roosts.

There are many different kinds of poultry lice. These most common on fowls are the body louse, yellowish in color and about one-tenth of an inch in length, which remains on the skin of the fowl; the shaft louse, somewhat smaller and very pale in color, which is usually seen on the shafts of the feathers; and the head louse—a large gray species which is most frequently observed on the heads of young chickens.

Lice are not usually very abundant on healthy fowls which are kept under sanitary conditions and provided with dust baths. They multiply rapidly upon birds of low vitality and sluggish temperament, and are quickly distributed through flocks upon premises where attention to cleanliness is indifferent.

For novices in poultry keeping, and with small flocks generally, it is advisable to make sure that the flock is free from lice by giving the birds individual treatment which will secure that result. The most universally procurable article for this purpose is powdered sulphur. The method of applying this is to hold the bird by the feet—head down—and dust the sulphur freely into the feathers, using either a small insect powder can, or a can with a perforated cover. Pyrethrum may be used in the same way. Neither of these remedies will thoroughly and permanently rid poultry of lice. When they are used treatment must be repeated at more or less frequent intervals, as may appear necessary.

By using commercial sodium fluoride in the form of powder, or as a dip, all species of poultry lice may be destroyed at one application. As the high efficiency of sodium fluoride in destroying lice on poultry is of recent discovery the material is not ordinarily found in all drug stores. With a demand for it, however, local druggists will secure supplies. Poultry keepers who desire to thoroughly eradicate lice from their flocks should write the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin 804, which gives, with full details of the use of sodium fluoride, complete information on the control of mites and lice.

#### Mite Is Very Small.

The common chicken mite is a very small gray insect which, when it has filled itself with blood, becomes bright red, hence the name "red mite" by which it is often called. It may be discovered, if present, by looking on the under sides of the roosts and nest supports, and in the wall crevices near them. Where the mites are very abundant they may be found in large masses in such places. They also fre-

quent the nests of sitting hens. With reasonable attention to the cleanliness of poultry houses mites are not likely to be troublesome except in warm weather.

Treatment for mites consists in applications of liquid insecticides or disinfectants to the roosts and to the places where they harbor, repeating the applications at intervals of about a week until all are destroyed. Any of the petroleum products commonly used for disinfectant purposes will be found effective for the destruction of mites.

#### ON EVERY FARM—100 HENS.

There should be 100 hens on every farm in the United States, declares a recent publication from the office of the secretary of agriculture, circular 167. And we should obtain 100 eggs from every hen. With approximately 600,000,000 hens and 20,000,000,000 eggs per year, according to the calculations of the writers, who then add that that number of eggs constitutes a military resource not to be ignored.

One hundred hens on every farm is not a particularly big contract. There is hardly a farm in the United States but could support that number of hens practically on its waste materials and without materially added cost. One hundred hens to a farm is considerably less than the average number of hens to a farm in many of the better poultry producing sections of the country. It is an average that could easily be maintained in the sections of the country where the average per farm is now lower.

One hundred eggs from every hen, while far below what could be obtained with proper encouragement of fowls, is considerably more than the average egg production the country over. Suggestions for attaining this average are given in the publication mentioned.

#### When Chickens Are Best.

Chickens, in any general scheme of poultry production, of course, must take first place. They are best adapted to general conditions, take a wider range of feeds and convert them, perhaps, with the greatest margin of profit. Chickens, better than any other class of poultry, utilize table scraps and the general run of waste from the kitchen door, all the way from apple and potato parings to sour milk. Chickens far surpass all other kinds of poultry in salvaging waste grain from the stables, from the shed or lot where the cattle are fed, and from hog pens. During the winter months, on farms where any considerable number of live stock are kept, the hens would take their living from these sources with only slight additional feeding from time to time. Chickens are great destroyers of insects.

#### Making Food From Waste.

Keep this thought in mind in considering the growing of more poultry as a war necessity: Poultry is a means of converting into good food materials that cannot be utilized by man, that cannot be eaten by any other kind of stock, and that without the poultry would be absolute waste. Very clearly it becomes a national as well as an individual duty to keep enough poultry to take up all such waste materials. As long as fowls take the bulk of their feed from such sources and require to be fed on grain or other garnered feeds only as a finishing process, additional food is being created.



# WHAT CAN WE DO?

Red Cross Clippings is the title of a small paper published in Philadelphia, to help make the work of the Pennsylvania division efficient and further the usefulness of the American Red Cross in war and civilian relief. Here are two intensely interesting items from its publication of March 30, which will make every member of the American Red Cross proud of this marvelous organization and more anxious than ever to work for it:

## Home Service Grows.

"Like young David Copperfield, home service has 'grewed out o' knowledge' since the first of the year. At the end of January, home service sections in the Pennsylvania division were giving help of one kind and another to more than 2,000 soldiers' and sailors' families, and at the end of February the number of families had increased to 4,500.

"This increase in numbers is, in a way, a measure of the increase of confidence in the ability of the Red Cross to help solve family problems, and it also shows that the Red Cross is proving worthy of the confidence and reliance that soldiers and their families place in them. The following letter to the division director of civilian relief shows how Red Cross home service

workers are helping to keep up the spirit of the men in the army:

"Just a line to let you know that I received your letter, notifying me that the — Red Cross would look after my wife and children, which takes a load off my shoulders and makes me look at my duties and the future with a brighter eye, eager to strike the foe and win, knowing that no matter what happens my family will not suffer through my not waiting to be called. If I had been single I would have been in it at the start, but I guess there's lots of fun yet. So thinking you again for the promptness you have shown, I will close with best wishes to you and the work you have undertaken.

"Sincerely yours,

"PRIVATE ROBERT DUNCAN.

A Worried Soldier is a Poor Soldier.

"Soldiers have bodies that get cold; therefore they need sweaters; they get hurt or sick, therefore they need surgical dressings; but they have also minds and hearts that center on the folks back home; they become anxious and discouraged about the welfare of wives, children, mothers, brothers, sisters. 'A worried soldier is a poor soldier,' says General Pershing. The Red Cross can help to keep up the morale of the men by protecting and aiding their families."

## Afternoon Frock of Two Materials



The path of designers, who are always looking for something new and beautiful, has been made much easier than usual this season. Contributions of two materials, or two kinds of one material, in a single garment account for it. The spring and summer styles were inaugurated by displays that featured these contributions and we have benefited by them in several ways—in inexpensive and original frocks that are attractive, and in remodeled dresses that double the length of service of at least one of the fabrics used in them. The styles never favored the remodeling of frocks more than they do now.

Usually a sheer material like chiffon cloth, georgette crepe, voile or net is made up with a heavier goods and the refinement of these sheer fabrics lends tone to others as familiar and commonplace as serge or gingham. This makes them an immensely valuable resource of the professional and the home dressmaker. There is no end to the ways in which materials have been combined in coats and frocks. Voile and gingham, georgette and satin, chiffon cloth and light woollens have proved so successful that they promise a long reign of combinations in the realm of fashions.

The afternoon gown pictured here shows how well suited to each other satin and georgette are in fashioning a lovely and simple frock. One is as important as the other in the design; half the skirt is of satin and half of crepe and their honors are even in the bodice also. The sleeves are of crepe with deep cuffs of satin. Wherever the two materials are brought together they are joined by a band of embroidery in a scroll and flower pattern, made with long, quickly placed stitches of heavy embroidery silk. No dress could present fewer difficulties to the home dressmaker. When gingham and fine cotton voile are used together, hemstitching, very narrow crepe or shiny lace, or taiting are effective for joining them. There is much joy in a made-over frock that

has lost all trace of "last year" in its remodeling, and the styles favor the thrifty-minded who undertake to make the best of them.

*Julia Britton*

## Glove Extravagance.

There are dress economists who believe the resuscitation of the short sleeve forecasts a saving of material. Perhaps. But, on the other hand, there are any number of women who will fight shy of the coquettish little sleeve that terminates its brief career somewhere between elbow and shoulder. To them it means the addition of long gloves or the adoption of a gumpie with net, lace or organdie under sleeve showing below the gown sleeve. And gloves cannot be put in the category of reasonable adjuncts; no, not even if one is willing to forego kid, and substitute silk or cotton.

## Hats of Fabric.

Fabrics are greatly used by the milliners, and whole hats, crowns and brims are fashioned of georgette crepe, chiffon, satin, tulle or whatever the designer happens to fancy. Georgette and crepe de chine are, perhaps, more used than any of the other materials, always excepting nets and laces, and a hat entirely covered with crepe and showing straw only in the facing of the brim is sometimes untrammelled, save for a drapery and a knot of the crepe. Lovely colored silks are used for the draped toques which are so much in vogue.

## Taffeta and Satin.

In the moderate-priced frocks everywhere the demand for taffeta persists, but in high-priced gowns satin seems to have the greater popularity.

## Georgette Crepe Combinations.

Many afternoon gowns are seen with taffeta and georgette crepe combinations. Satins are more exclusive.

## HOME TOWN HELPS.

### STRAIGHT ROWS PROVE BEST

Give Most Attractive Appearance to Garden, and in the End Also Save Much Labor.

If the garden is made in straight rows and in beds of uniform size and shape it will not only present a more attractive appearance, thus adding to the gardener's pride in his work, but it will be much easier to cultivate. This latter fact is an important item for consideration, as the average city resident has none too much time in which to cultivate his garden and the work must be done if results are to be obtained. Frequent plowing, as much work as possible with the hoe, and extermination of every weed that shows its head above the ground—all these are necessary if the garden is to produce to the limit of its capacity.

To insure that the rows will be perfectly straight all that is necessary is a length of string cord sufficient to reach from end to end of the garden's longest dimension. At each end of the cord fasten a stout stake about two feet long and sharpened at one end so the stakes may easily be thrust into the soil.

In city and town gardens, where the space is restricted, it is best to have the rows run the long way of the garden—north to south if possible—planting several kinds of stoloniferous vegetables, like green onions, carrots, radishes, etc., in the same row.

If you plant such crops as beets, radishes and onions in beds these can be made four to six inches high by digging narrow paths around the beds with a hoe and throwing the soil upon the beds.

When the drainage of the garden is not good it is well to grow cabbage, cauliflower and similar crops on small ridges thrown up with spade or hoe. Other crops, among them early peas and celery, should be planted in shallow trenches scooped out with a hoe. When these plants grow the soil is gradually worked back around the roots.

Since hoeing must start early and sometimes when the soil becomes baked above the planted seeds it is necessary to break it, a few quick-growing radish seeds planted with other sorts will quickly spring up and show where the rows are.

### BUILDING PLAN WORTH WHILE

Neighborhood Always Best Where Proper Attention Is Paid to That Highly Important Detail.

The average city allotment is spoiled because little or no attention is paid to architectural merit by the realtor. This is true because of the lack of appreciation of good lines in the formation of a building plan and its details of elevation. The situation can and will be saved when it is an appreciated fact that the employment of architectural ability raises the standard without increasing the cost, thus giving to the investor an asset which is dependable and sure of realization, both in actual value and desirability, because of stability and refinement expressed in the building.

The neighborhood where street after street is sold out without building operations being proceeded with or rigid enforcement of intelligent approval of building plans, is sure to be disappointing because of the lack of unity in the heterogeneous expression of ideas much of which is so often very bad in execution.

Some one has said that an ideal is the framework of a fact. The average person endeavors to express his ideal in home surroundings, hence it becomes a business worthy of careful study for the builder of houses to make them really homes.

The best neighborhood in which to live and rear a family is one where building activities are carefully guarded and the homemaker is analyzed wisely and prudently in building his highest ideal of home according to his means.

### Improving Architecture.

The citizen who builds can do much to raise the general standard of our homes by an understanding of a few of the true principles of architecture. The essentials are geometric planning, good proportions, symmetry and judicious use of features of merely decorative character. Where possible, the location of the house always should be planned in relation to the site with a view to giving the house a setting by the planting of proper shrubs and surroundings.

The prospective builder can advantageously study some of our leading architectural publications with a view to familiarizing himself with the best of various types of homes and with this knowledge he can do much to demand a better class of domestic architecture.

### From a Novelty to a Necessity.

The backyard garden was a novelty for most of us last year, and we took it up as a fad with faddish eagerness. We shall need the garden more than ever this year, and it behooves us to consider it as a military and business proposition, not to be entered into in a spirit of bucolic levity, but with serious purpose and endless determination.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

## DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

### FASHIONABLE SNAKES.

The snakes in the zoo were wiggling with excitement, for many of them were about to change their skins, and out in the country a great many of their cousins were doing the same thing.

When snakes are wild they go to sleep for the winter. In the zoo they nap and sleep a great deal, but not for the whole winter through—that is because they are fed regularly and are kept so warm.

Now, Mrs. Sally Snake lived in the country, and she had been napping for the winter. She stretched herself with a wiggle and said: "Oh, I am hungry! Now I'll have a fine meal for the first time in three months."

There are many snakes who only eat every three months, and after each meal they take a nap. The naps of other snakes are good and long, too!

"And after I've eaten," said Mrs. Sally Snake, "I'll sleep. Ah, what joy those very words bring to my snake heart—sleep and eat, sleep and eat," and Mrs. Sally Snake hissed them over and over again.

It was not long after this that Mrs. Sally Snake said: "It's high time for



"We Must Be Fashionable," said Mrs. Garter Snake.

me to have a new skin or a new suit. All folks want new suits in the spring-time and most certainly a snake will not be behind in the fashions."

"Most certainly not," the other snakes hissed. "We must be fashionable at all costs," Mrs. Garter Snake said.

"Why do you say at all costs?" asked Mrs. Sally Snake. "One would think that we couldn't afford new suits. Indeed I can always afford one when I need one."

"I said that we must have them at all costs," replied Mrs. Garter Snake, "as I've heard people walking and talking. And their talking has been important. They have said: 'Oh dear me, dear me, I feel so poor, and yet I must have a new dress. I'll have one at all costs.'"

"So I imagined," continued Mrs. Garter Snake, "that we should pretend we were poor and yet that we must get new suits."

"My dear," said Mrs. Sally Snake, "it is very foolish to talk that way, and I don't admire anyone who does. If a creature is poor and can't afford a new suit, I admire her, or him, for going without one. But if a creature isn't poor and is simply talking that way—then I call it very absurd, and I just wish they could go blind for a little while and really suffer for new things as we do."

"You say in one breath that we don't get our suits at all costs, and in the next you say how we suffer for them," said Mrs. Garter Snake.

"Well, if folks are going to grumble I can," said Mrs. Sally Snake.

"You just said that you didn't admire them when they did grumble. Why copy something you don't admire?"

"True," said Mrs. Sally Snake. "It's strange how often we copy what we don't like to see. It's just like saying: 'I hate to gossip about my neighbors. I don't like Mrs. Green Snake because she does.' And then to go on talking about Mrs. Green Snake for talking to others! It's the same thing, exactly, and I must be careful not to do what I don't like or admire."

But in a way the snakes do suffer for their new skins, for they get almost entirely blind while the new skin is growing under the old one.

A queer blue film comes over their eyes and they can scarcely see at all. But they are quite willing to put up with such things for the sake of new skins.

"Did you hear what Mrs. Milk Snake was supposed to have eaten for breakfast?" asked Mrs. Red Spotted Snake.

"No!" they all exclaimed. They knew that Mrs. Milk Snake was liable to eat anything and that she was very proud of her enormous appetite.

"She ate a pig that weighed sixty pounds!" answered Mrs. Red Spotted Snake.

"Fancy that!" all the snakes hissed.

"Well, she has to change her skin often," Mrs. Sally Snake added.

For the bigger the eater the sooner will a snake need a new skin, for they actually grow out of their old skins and have to have new ones. It's just the way children grow out of their clothes, and the more they eat and the healthier they are the more they grow!

It is doubtful if there is a street in the world that has a stranger name than one in Hull, England. It is called "Land of Green Glycer."

## THE KITCHEN CABINET

Why so dull and mute, young sinner? Prithee, why so mute? Will, when speaking well can't win her. Saying nothing do it? Prithee, why so mute?

### SWEETS FOR THE LITTLE PEOPLE

The following candies are some which may be made without the use of the ordinary sugar:

**Molasses Candy.**—Boil together one-half cupful of corn syrup, one and one-half cupfuls of molasses or sorghum, a teaspoonful of vinegar and a teaspoonful of fat, with a pinch of soda. Boil until it is brittle when dropped in cold water, add fat and soda, remove from the fire, beat well and pour into a greased tin. When cool, pull until light in color. Cut in inch pieces.

**Maple Drops.**—Cook two cupfuls of maple sugar with three-quarters of a cupful of water or milk and a tablespoonful of fat, to the soft ball stage; cool slightly, beat until the mixture begins to thicken, add a cupful of chopped nuts and turn into a greased tin to cool. Mark off in squares as soon as cool enough.

**Honey Caramels.**—Heat a quarter of a cupful of honey, three-quarters of a cupful of corn syrup to the boiling point, then add gradually a cupful of milk; stir and cook until the mixture forms a soft ball in water. Add a pinch of salt and a few chopped nuts. Turn into well greased tin and mark in squares when cool.

**Peanut Brittle.**—Take two cupfuls of maple sugar, melt over heat, stirring constantly; add a pinch of salt and a half-cupful of coarsely chopped peanuts; turn at once into a greased pan.

**Maple Divinity Fudge.**—Take a cupful of maple sugar, a quarter of a cupful of water, boil to the soft ball stage, then pour over the stiffly beaten white of one egg, beating constantly; add a half-teaspoonful of vanilla extract and a half-cupful of nuts. Drop from a spoon on a greased platter before the mixture gets too stiff.

**Maple Fondant.**—Take five cupfuls of maple sugar, two tablespoonfuls of corn syrup and three-quarters of a cupful of water. Boil to the soft ball stage; cool, then beat with a wooden spoon until creamy. Then knead on a board. Cover and let stand a day or two.

One man alone could not build a city or a great railroad. One man alone would find it hard to build a house or a bridge. That I may have bread, men have sowed and reaped, men have made plows and threshers, men have built mills and mined coal, men have made staves and kept stores. As we learn better how to work together, the welfare of our country is advanced.—William J. Hutchins.

### GOOD WAR CAKES.

Honey, if strained, will take the place of sugar in many dishes. When it is produced at home the cost is very small.

**Honey Drop Cakes.**—Take a half cupful of any sweet fat, one cupful of strained honey, one well-beaten egg, a half cupful of sour milk, three-fourths of a cupful of wheat flour, a teaspoonful of soda, a half teaspoonful of cloves, a teaspoonful of cinnamon and a half cupful of raisins and one and three-quarters cupfuls of barley flour. Sift together all the ingredients and put together in the usual way. The flour should be sifted before measuring, and measured lightly into the cup. Bake the cakes in small gem pans. This makes two dozen good-sized cakes.

**Lemon Honey Cakes.**—Heat one cupful of honey to the boiling point, add two and one-half tablespoonfuls of shortening, and let cool. Then stir in one and one-half cupfuls of sifted flour and set aside to stand over night. When ready to bake, add the grated rind of a lemon, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, one-third of a cupful of blanched and finely chopped almonds and one-third of a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one tablespoonful of water. Heat all together thoroughly and bake in small cup cake pans 20 minutes.

**Sponge Cake With Corn Flour.**—Beat the yolks of four eggs until light, add a tablespoonful of lemon juice, a cupful of sugar, and when well mixed add a cupful of corn flour, fold in the whites of the eggs beaten stiff and mixed with an eighth of a teaspoonful of salt.

**Raisin Drop Cakes.**—Take a third of a cupful of shortening, add a cupful of sugar, two well beaten eggs, a cupful of raisins, a cupful of milk, a teaspoonful of vanilla, two and two-thirds cupfuls of corn flour sifted and mixed with two and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

**Pea Loaf.**—Peas, beans and lentils all belong to the same family and may be used interchangeably in various dishes. Take two cupfuls of cooked stewed or dried peas, one cupful of bread crumbs, a teaspoonful of chop-

ped parsley, a teaspoonful of chopped celery, the same of chopped onion, one egg well beaten, salt and pepper to taste. Put the softened peas through the meat chopper, combine the ingredients and bake 30 minutes.

**Food Conservation Slogan.**—Don't stuff your husband, but husband your stuff.

### SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

Dried fruits may be stewed and served without the addition of sugar. Prune juice and prune pulp will make a fine sauce for a steamed pudding or for dry cake when steamed, needing no sugar to make it palatable. Dates, figs, as well as raisins, may be used in the same way.

**Maple Blanc Manger With Nuts.**—Heat a quart of milk, add a

pinch of salt and stir in four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch which has been moistened with a little cold milk. Stir and cook over hot water for eight minutes or until the starchy taste has been removed. Have ready six tablespoonfuls of shaved maple sugar that has been mixed with one lightly beaten egg. Add this gradually to the hot milk and stir until the sugar is dissolved, but do not boil. Remove from the heat and turn into a pretty mold to harden. Serve unmolded with whipped cream, sweetened with maple syrup and with a half-cupful of pecan meats added.

**Banana Marmalade.**—Peel half a dozen bananas (three may be under-ripe) and drop them into a cupful of boiling water. Add the juice of two lemons and cook until thick, stirring to prevent burning; this takes ten minutes. Then measure the fruit pulp thus made and add half as much sugar by measure as there is of the pulp. Then cook until of the desired thickness. Less sugar may be used if a thinner jelly is wanted. Pour into glasses and cover as usual. This makes about three cupfuls of marmalade, or four small tumbblers.

Add a cupful of cold cooked rice to the griddle cake batter; they will be more substantial and it is a good way to use up leftover rice. Even if it is sweetened it is not objectionable.

**Barley and Peanut Salad.**—Cook the grains of barley after soaking overnight, using one-third of a cupful, add a quarter of a cupful of chopped peanuts, one sweet red pepper, chopped, two large apples and a stalk of celery. Cut the apple and vegetables into narrow strips, mix with boiled dressing and serve on heart leaves of lettuce. Put raisins, dates or figs into rice pudding, thus saving on the sugar. Eat more fruits and fresh vegetables, saving fats and meats.

### WAR MEAT DISHES.

The following are a few suggestions as to foods we may eat and be conserving for our armies. We may also conserve by using less meat when we do serve it, by paying careful attention to the use of bones, fat and small trimmings which are

so often trimmed off and thrown away, and by using all leftover meats and combining small portions of meat with other foods, thus extending the flavor.

**Rabbit on Casserole.**—Dress and cut up the rabbit in serving-sized pieces. Season with salt, pepper, and roll in flour; brown in corn oil or any vegetable fat. Remove and place in a casserole; cover with hot soup stock, water or skim milk. Cook slowly for several hours or until tender. A sauce or gravy to serve with the rabbit will be made of the liquor in the dish.

**Grilled Tongue.**—Cook the tongue slowly in boiling water to cover until tender. Take out, remove the skin, and other inedible portions, place in a casserole or any baking dish and surround with vegetables, using a third of a cupful each of sliced celery, carrots and onion. Add four cupfuls of the sauce given below, cover closely and bake two hours, turning after the first half-hour of cooking.

**Sauce for Grilled Tongue.**—Brown a quarter of a cupful of oleomargarine with a quarter of a cupful of corn flour, add gradually four cupfuls of the liquor in which the tongue was cooked, season with salt, pepper and a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce. If so desired the flavor may be changed by substituting a cupful and a half of tomato puree instead of the same amount of stock.

**Veal Kidney.**—Split a pair of fresh kidneys in half. Remove the fat and sinew from the center. Cover with cold water and parboil, then drain and cover with cold water again, not letting the kidneys boil, as it will toughen them. Make a sauce by browning two tablespoonfuls of corn flour and two of corn oil, a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful each of kitchen bouquet and lemon juice, a dash of cayenne and a tablespoonful of mushroom catsup. Add the ingredients and cook until smooth.

*Nellie Maxwell*







# PERSONAL

E. L. Harpending, Notary Public  
Gentlemen boarders wanted  
T. J. McConnell, Phone 256

Mrs. J. W. Blue, who is at  
Walker's hospital in Evansville,  
is improving nicely.

FOR SALE.—One white-faced  
Hereford male, two years old.  
—J. N. Boston. 5 16 4t

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Watkins left  
Monday for Red Boiling Springs  
for a ten days vacation

For sale, some good, used auto  
tires and tubes  
Marion Steam Vulcanizing Co.

Misses Lettie and Grace Con-  
ditt and Grace Clement of Chap-  
pel Hill were here last week to  
attend teachers examination.

FOR SALE—Three mares, 3,  
4, and 6 years old, well bred.  
George W. Hill, Fredonia, Ky.,  
Route 3 4tp

Mrs. Crit Hopper left Satur-  
day for her home in Memphis,  
after a visit with her parents,  
Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Yandell.

Choice city property for sale.  
W. E. Belt.

4 18 1mp Real estate dealer.

Mrs. F. P. Walker, of Rock-  
ford, Ill., and her son, Lucian,  
Tulsa, Okla., arrived to attend  
the funeral and burial of Mrs.  
Jane Walker.

When you have backache the liver  
or kidneys are sure to be out of gear.  
Try Sanol, it does wonders for the liver,  
kidneys and bladder. A trial bottle  
will convince you. Get it at the  
drug store.

Ira C. Bennett and son of Fre-  
donia were here Tuesday in their  
new Buick car, a beauty in  
three colors, which was much  
admired while on our streets.

Registration day, June 5th.  
Congress has passed an act re-  
quiring all men who have be-  
come 21 years of age since June  
5th, 1917, to register for milita-  
ry service.

Mrs. J. L. Clement and her  
daughter, Marion, and Mr. Ed  
VanPelt, who have been sojour-  
ning at Deming, N. M., are ex-  
pected home this week.

Mrs. C. B. Sullivan has return-  
ed home from a three weeks visit  
to her husband at a Sanitarium  
in Silver City, N. M., and reports  
that he is getting along nicely,  
but will not leave the Sanitarium  
for about two months, when he  
will likely locate some where in  
New Mexico.

Hear Gladys Hardy as Ethel  
LaFolc when she chooses be-  
tween her soldier and her father—  
the soldier, a patriot, the  
father a slacker. Opera House  
Friday night.

Mrs. R. A. Rodgers, of Owens-  
boro, is visiting her mother,  
Mrs. Cochran, and other relatives.

See Lucile Moore as Lillian  
Carmen—a girl who places "Old  
Glory" first in her life. Opera  
House, Friday night.

Chris Teer, born November 20,  
1869, died May 17, 1918. He had been  
in failing health for 18 months. He is  
survived by his wife, who was Miss  
Sarah Wheeler, to whom he was mar-  
ried September 5, 1890; three sons,  
Everett, Lacy and Forest, three  
daughters, Mrs. Elna Howard and  
Misses Grace and Bettee.

The remains were buried at Val-  
dell Springs Thursday, Rev. H. G.  
Hughes officiating.

## Decoration Day Services At Chapel Hill Cemetery.

Everyone interested in Chapel Hill  
cemetery are requested to meet on the  
morning of May 30, for the purpose of  
cleaning off the grounds, decorating  
graves and electing directors.

Services at the church at 11 o'clock.  
Services in the morning only. Owing  
to food regulations no dinner will be  
served.

JAS. ALEX. HILL,  
Secretary.

Miss Ruby Cook, who is at-  
tending the Bowling Green Nor-  
mal school and is home on a va-  
cation, will resume her studies  
in a few days.

Wednesday, June 5th, is the  
day set by Congress for all men  
who have become 21 years of  
age since last June to register  
for military service. See that  
those in your neighborhood are  
informed of the date.

Don't be a slacker this year,  
but place your lot in the hands  
of the Cemetery Committee.  
You have never done this, possi-  
bly, so DO IT NOW.

Miss Frances Blue, who was  
with her mother at Walker's  
sanitarium for several weeks,  
returned home Saturday as Mrs.  
Blue was much improved.

FOR SALE—Duroc Jersey  
Male and female pigs, eligible to  
registry. Have 15 of each.  
Price \$12.50 during May. After  
June 1, \$15.00.—J. N. Boston.  
5 16 4t

Mrs. Herbert Whitney and  
children, Master Herbert Wood,  
and little Miss Virginia, are ex-  
pected here early in June to visit  
her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E.  
Dorr, on South Main street.

M. P. Deboe of Salem, bought  
a two ton International truck to  
use in hauling spar to the Rail-  
road and coal from the Railroad.  
He was here Tuesday with a load  
of spar and took back 59 bushels  
of coal.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Walker,  
Walter Walker, Mrs. Estelle  
Reese and little daughter arrived  
from Colorado Tuesday to attend  
the funeral and burial of Mrs.  
Jane Walker.

FOR SALE.—A new Incuba-  
tor, 60 egg capacity, also a  
brooder. Party has no room to  
use same, and has decided to dis-  
pose of it at once.

4 t Call Press office.

Ed Olive, of Winchester, Ray-  
mont Olive, of Louisville, and  
Jesse Olive, of Camp Shelby,  
were all here to attend the fune-  
ral and burial of Mrs. Jane  
Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Nunn, of  
Sullivan, were here Saturday  
and Sunday the guests of their  
daughter, Mrs. T. A. Frazer.  
Mrs. Nunn is a sister of Mrs.  
Jane Walker.

W. L. Clement and wife, of  
Ford's Ferry, were here Satur-  
day. Mr. Clement is a brother  
of Mrs. Jane Walker, who met  
such a tragic death Saturday  
morning.

All day meeting the 4th Sun-  
day in May, at Crooked Creek.  
Children's services in the morn-  
ing. Preaching at 2 o'clock in  
the afternoon by the pastor, Rev.  
J. B. Trotter. Every body come  
and welcome.

Rev. James Renfro, Sunda-  
y morning, May 19th, received a  
cash contribution of \$55.35 from  
the citizens of Shady Grove to  
the second Red Cross war fund.

The Children's Day exercises  
at the Rosebud M. E. church,  
South, are postponed to the 4th  
Sunday in June.

James Renfro, Pastor.

The Court House, Marion, Ky.,  
has been designated as the place  
of registration for Crittenden  
county, of all men who have be-  
come 21 years of age since June  
5th, 1917.

Have your tires repaired now  
The roads will be good in a few  
days.

Marion Steam Vulcanizing Co.

FOR SALE—Pure Wild Mal-  
lard Duck eggs. \$2.50 per 13  
eggs. Write or phone 121-24  
Mrs. Mont Morrell, Marion,  
Ky. 4 25 2 m p

Elsie Thomas telephoned his  
parents, Mr. and Mrs. George  
Thomas, from Wesson, Ill., that  
he was the father of a fine boy,  
which arrived Sunday night.  
—Providence Enterprise.

Don't throw away your old auto  
tires and tubes, have them repair-  
ed.

Marion Steam Vulcanizing Co.

R. E. Pickens, Jr., and fami-  
ly, of Henderson, are guests of  
his parents on North College  
street.

Silk skirts at reduced prices  
this week at Lottie Tinsley  
Terry's.

Miss Josie Paris, who spent  
last week on a vacation here  
with her mother, Mrs. J. A. C.  
Pickens, left Monday for Evans-  
ville to resume her studies in the  
Lockyear Business College.

Mrs. Mollie Ledbetter and two  
sons, Walker and Robin, came  
over from their home in Eliza-  
bethtown, Ill., as soon as they  
heard of the death of Mrs. Jane  
Walker.

W. H. Ward, wife and son, of  
Sturgis, were week-end guests  
of her parents, Mr. and Mrs.  
Jesse Olive. Mrs. Ward is a  
granddaughter of Mrs. Jane  
Walker, and they remained over  
to attend the funeral Tuesday.

Do not forget your duty to the  
"Army of the dead" this year. A  
new year begins May 31, 1918,  
and all lots placed in the hands  
of the committee should be paid  
for by that time. Rates, \$3 for  
occupied lot, \$1 for vacant lots.  
Send your checks to Miss Nelle  
Walker, Secretary.

Registration of all men who  
have become 21 years of age  
since June 5th, 1917, will only  
be held at one place in the coun-  
ty, the Court House, Marion,  
Ky., has been designated as the  
most convenient place.

WANTED: Man to operate saw-  
mill, on contract or daily wage  
basis. Pay every week. Can give  
good man work all summer long.  
Arnold & Bellamy,  
Marion, Ky.

If you have become 21 years  
of age since June 5th, 1917, and  
fail to register at Court House,  
Wednesday, June 5th, you are  
guilty of evading U. S. military  
service, which is a grave offense  
at this time and is punishable by  
imprisonment in Federal Peni-  
tentiary.

The cemetery has been wel-  
kept the past year. No com-  
plaints have been made to the  
committee. We want to make  
it beautiful this year. Do your  
part. New drives to be kept,  
and more rock needed. If you  
have no lot there, make some  
contribution to the care of the  
walks and drive-ways.

Attorney John A. Moore ad-  
dressed a good crowd at H-hon-  
Sunday and a donation for the  
Red Cross work amounting to  
\$52 was made. At Crooked  
Creek approximately \$40 was  
raised. His two talks netted  
our local Red Cross Society \$90.

The Freshman and Sophomore  
classes of the High school will  
present in costume in the school  
auditorium Friday morning at  
8:20. The new Patriotic Pa-  
geant by Louise Millikin Good.  
All who are interested in the  
school are invited to attend this  
exercise.

E. J. Travis, Joel Moore Russell  
Ford and family and Oakley  
Hughes and family were among  
those who attended the Red  
Cross drive at Kuttwa Sunday.  
They report a crowd several tho-  
usand people and a collection of  
over \$800.00.

"Your flag and my flag"—  
See play Friday evening.

Misses Bertie Travis and Myr-  
tle Walker spent the week-end  
in the county with Mr. and Mrs.  
Joe Hunter.

Do you get up at night? Sanol is  
surely the best for all kidney or blad-  
der troubles. Sanol gives relief in 24  
hours from all backache and bladder  
troubles. Sanol is a guaranteed reme-  
dy. 50 cent bottle at the drug store.

Miss Ruth Croft has returned  
from Atlanta, Ga., where she  
stopped, when enroute home  
from Florida, where she spent  
the winter to visit her college  
chum Miss Laura Cole, who at-  
tended "Chevy Chass" near  
Washington with her.

Special prices on Georgette  
crepe waists this week at Lottie  
Tinsley Terry's.

Mrs. Anna Haynes Pike of  
New York is here to visit her  
little daughter who is spending  
the summer with her grandpar-  
ents, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Haynes.

FOR SALE—Southern Queen  
Potato slips 30cts per 100.  
Florida Yams, 35cts per 100.  
Geo. L. Whit, Route 2. Phone  
19, Frances Ex.

Mrs. J. W. Blue who was op-  
erated on at Walker Sanitarium  
three weeks ago has so far re-  
covered as to be able to return  
home today it is expected.

Above every obstacle "Old  
Glory" waves in triumph. See  
the play Friday night.

Miss Nannie Miller has returned  
from a two weeks visit to Owen-  
sboro where she was the guest of  
her aunt, Mrs. R. A. Rodgers.

New line of Middies on dis-  
play at Lottie Tinsley Terry's.

Miss Gwendolyn Haynes has  
returned from Evansville where  
she spent Monday on a shopping  
trip.

I have several good farms for  
sale close in also town property  
and mineral rights.

W. E. Belt.

Mrs. Estelle Reese and her lit-  
tle daughter, Evelyn of Grand  
Junction Colo; arrived Tuesday  
to attend the funeral of her  
grandmother, Mrs. Jane Walker.

Hats, White Milans, Leghorns  
and Panamas. Special price this  
week at Lottie Tinsley Terry's.

Mrs. George Orme of Louisville  
arrived home Tuesday to prepare  
the home for her mother who ar-  
rived Wednesday from a stay of  
several months in Arizona.

Ernest Carnahan as Mr. La-  
Folc, the man who changes his  
mind. "Glam Allowed," at  
Opera House.

The Rev. H. R. Short addressed  
the Red Cross meeting at Union  
Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.  
He was accompanied by J. F.  
Dodge and Prof. Franklin. There  
was a fair crowd and the sum of  
\$50.00 was raised.

FOR SALE—I have some new  
and second hand telephones for  
sale.—W. T. Black, Marion, Ky.

W. B. Yandell who spoke in  
the interest of the Red Cross  
work at Piney Fork Sunday and  
at Piney Creek in the afternoon  
did not have very large crowds  
but what they lacked in numbers  
was made up in quality. There  
were probably not over 20 people  
at Piney Fork but a donation of  
\$52.00 was given and at Piney  
Creek \$50.00 making a total of  
\$102.50 for the days drive.

# MARRIAGES

The many friends who long  
knew and loved Ruth Franklin  
Campbell, a former Marion girl,  
will be delighted to know that  
on Sunday, May 19, she was  
united in the holy bonds of mat-  
rimony with Mr. J. E. Mueller,  
a shorthand reporter of St. Lou-  
is, Mo.

The ceremony was performed  
at the home of Mrs. L. B. All-  
ison, Rosiclare, Ill., amid a select  
clientele of friends, Judge A. A.  
Miles officiating.

Mr. Mueller will take his love-  
ly bride to St. Louis, where they  
will establish their home.

That they may have a pleasant  
journey through life, and enjoy  
many prosperous years, is the  
wish of their many loyal and  
admiring friends.

Wedding bells ring often in  
Chapel Hill neighborhood.

The church was the scene of a  
pretty wedding Saturday eve-  
ning, May 18, at 8:30 o'clock, the  
happy couple being Mr. Eugene  
Dorroh and Miss Iva Mae Big-  
ham.

The groom is a son of Frank  
Dorroh, of Crayne, and is a popu-  
lar young man. He is a farmer  
and a member of one of Critten-  
den's best families.

The bride is a daughter of  
J. T. Bigham, also a popular and  
prominent citizen of our county.

Miss Iva had just completed  
her first year in the Marion High  
School, where she was very popu-  
lar and had made a splendid  
record as a student. In her own  
neighborhood—famous for its  
sweet, pure and handsome girls—  
she was one of the sweetest and  
best.

The bride was beautifully  
gowned in white and carried a  
cluster of white carnations.

They were attended by Mar-  
vin Bigham, brother of the bride  
and Miss Grace Clement, the  
latter carrying a cluster of pink  
carnations. They marched to  
the church altar to the strains  
of Lohengrin's wedding march,  
beautifully played by Miss Kit-  
tie Clement.

Standing by the church altar,  
with a background of beautiful  
flowers, and facing a large audi-  
ence of friends, the happy couple  
were made one, the ceremony  
being performed by the pastor,  
Rev. A. J. Thomson.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorroh will be  
at home to their friends soon on  
the Dorroh farm, near Crayne.

The marriage of Mr. Raleigh  
Weems Croft to Miss Mildred  
Kathleen Moore was solemnized  
Friday evening at 8 o'clock at  
the manse of the Grace Presby-  
terian church in Evansville, the  
pastor, Rev. John Kennedy,  
officiating.

The groom's best man was  
Mr. Otho Towery, of Princeton,  
who accompanied him to Evans-  
ville. The bride-to-be and her  
attendants, Misses Ruth Moore  
and Gussie Burgett, had gone to  
the city the day before, as she  
wished to complete her shopping  
and they were joined there by  
the groom and Mr. Towery Fri-  
day. Misses Catherine Moore  
and Virginia Flanary, who are  
attending college in Evansville,  
were also members of the bridal  
party.

After the ceremony they went  
to the Vendome Hotel, where  
the party were entertained.

They visited the groom's par-  
ents at Blackford for the week-  
end, arriving here Monday after-  
noon and will be at home to their  
friends at the residence of Miss  
Nell Walker on North Main st.

These young people are great-  
ly beloved here and have the  
best wishes of all who know  
them. Mr. Croft came here  
from Mexico and had been in  
the service of the railroad for  
several years until recently he  
took a position as bookkeeper

for the Roberts Fluor Spar Co.  
He is a fine young fellow and is  
highly esteemed.

The bride was born and rear-  
ed here and is a general favor-  
ite. Her sweet manner has won  
her many friends. She is of the  
slight brunette type and is a  
beauty whom any one would  
turn to take a second look at.

## Nonagenarian Transfigured.

Continued from page one

es.

She was born at Clementburg,  
in this county, then Livingston,  
January 14, 1835, and was Miss  
Sarah Jane Clement before her  
marriage to Robert Newton  
Walker on March 4, 1856, and  
was related to all the Clement  
family of this county.

Surviving her are two sisters,  
Mrs. S. A. Nunn, of Sullivan,  
and Mrs. J. B. Gill, of Dennison,  
Tex.; two brothers, Lafe Clem-  
ent, of Fords Ferry, and James  
Clement, of Piggott, Ark.

Mrs. Walker had been a resi-  
dent of Marion for almost half a  
century, her husband having  
moved here with his family  
when he was elected sheriff in  
1872.

She was a charter member of  
the Ladies Aid Society of the  
M. E. church and was a loyal  
and industrious worker.

She leaves 46 descendants.  
One son, R. C. Walker, of Grand  
Junction, Col., has five children  
and five grandchildren; Mrs.  
Sallie Olive, of this city, has 5  
children and 3 grandchildren;  
Mrs. Mollie Ledbetter, of Eliza-  
bethtown, Ill., has two children  
and six grandchildren; Miss  
Nelle Walker, her third daugh-  
ter, lived with her mother and  
looked after her every want with  
great solicitude; Mrs. Kate  
Moore has 7 children and Mrs.  
Lucy Doss has 5 children; her  
son Joseph left two sons.



## Do you believe in signs?

HERE is one you can  
bank on—the sign of  
a company that has stood  
between the country and  
its fire losses for over a  
century.

It is also the sign of a live  
agency—one that specializes  
on insurance—one that is  
watchful of your interests  
as well as the interests of  
the companies it represents.

When you see this sign,  
think of protection. Think  
also of agency service. You  
can safely rely upon our  
care in looking after your  
property and in securing  
prompt and fair settlements  
in case of loss.

## If You Want INSURANCE LOOK FOR THE

**HARTFORD SIGN**

C. G. Thompson, Agent.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

All persons holding claims  
against the estate of Sarah A.  
James, deceased, commonly called  
"Aunt Caroline James," will  
please present them for pay-  
ment, properly proven, as requir-  
ed by law, within sixty days or  
be forever barred. Those owing  
her will please come forward  
and settle, thus saving me trouble  
and yourselves costs.

J. S. CRAYNE,  
Administrator of Sarah A.  
James' estate, Marion, Ky.  
Route 1. This May 23, 1918.  
5 23 3t

## Catarrh of Throat

Miss Amalie Ruzicka, 1443 South  
16th St., Omaha, Nebraska, writes:  
"I have suffered with catarrh of the  
throat. I caught cold and it settled  
in my throat, and I coughed badly  
and was very weak. I could not sleep  
and had no appetite. I had two doc-  
tors, and had taken so many different  
medicines and found no help. I thought  
I will have to give up; but at last  
my mother read about Peruna, so I  
thought of trying that great medicine.  
Peruna. I got a bottle of it and in  
about four days I almost stopped  
coughing, and after a while I surely  
found relief, and from that time we  
are not without Peruna in our home."

Could  
Not Sleep  
No  
Appetite  
Now Well.

We Always  
Have PERUNA in the  
Home.

Those who object to liquid medi-  
cines can procure Peruna Tablets.





## BOATSWAIN IS CITED FOR GREAT HEROISM

HOW JOHN MACKENZIE SAVED THE REMLIK WHEN A DEPTH CHARGE BROKE LOOSE.

HE CAPTURED THE BIG BOMB

Delivery of Locomotives Ordered by Government Starts in July—German Lira Spending Money of American Prisoners and Interned Civilians.

(From Committee on Public Information.) Washington.—Many members of the United States army and navy are being commended for bravery in action or in emergencies. A typical case is that of John Mackenzie, chief boatswain's mate, of the naval reserve force, described in a navy department statement.

The case is unique in that it has to do with one of the latest engines of war. As is well known, United States destroyers and other submarine fighters carry depth charges containing a large amount of high explosives which are dropped in the path of enemy submarines and explode under water. These have proved effective weapons in the destruction of U-boats, and they are safe enough when the safety pins are affixed; but when they get beyond control and the safety pins come out they are a source of serious danger to the vessels carrying them. It will be recalled that the men on the U. S. S. Manley who lost their lives in the collision of that destroyer with a British vessel were killed by the explosion of one of these bombs.

In a heavy gale on the morning of December 17, 1917, a depth charge on the Remlik broke loose from its position on the stern. The bomb went overboard, but the charge was hurled in the opposite direction and went bounding about the deck. As it weighs hundreds of pounds it is too heavy for anyone to lift the bomb and carry it to safety. It was even dangerous for anyone to go to that part of the ship, as the sea was washing over the stern. As the officers and crew watched the bomb some one shouted: "The pin's come out!" Realizing the danger, Mackenzie, exclaiming, "Watch me; I'll get it," dashed down the deck and flung himself upon the charging cylinder. Three times he almost had his arms about the bomb, but each time it tore from him, once almost crushing him. The fourth time he got a firm grip on it and heaved it up-right on one flat end. Then he sat on it and held it down. The charge might have broken loose again and exploded at any moment, blowing Mackenzie to bits, but he held on firmly until lines could be run to him and man and bomb safely landed. Soon afterward the ship was headed up into the sea and the charge carried to a place of safety.

The commanding officer of the Remlik, in his report recommending that the medal of honor be conferred on Mackenzie, says:

"Mackenzie, in acting as he did, exposed his life and prevented a serious accident to the ship and probable loss of the ship and entire crew. Had this depth charge exploded on the quarter-deck with the sea and wind that existed at the time there is no doubt that the ship would have been lost."

Money intended for interned civilians and prisoners of war in Germany should be remitted through the bureau of prisoners' relief, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. Remittances so made will probably not be delivered to addressees by the German government in cash, but in the form of credit on prison exchanges.

According to the Spanish ambassador at Berlin, the war department states that there are no restrictions in regard to the remittance of money for civilian and military prisoners. Such money is placed in prisoners' credit, and may be spent under the following regulations:

"Military prisoners. Sixty marks weekly may be spent by officers and others of similar rank; 50 marks weekly by non-commissioned officers and men.

"Civilian prisoners. Sixty marks weekly for men of better social position; 50 marks weekly for others."

A study is being made of the formulae and manufacturing processes of medicines requiring glycerin, and plans for the curtailment of the quantity now used in case it becomes necessary will be submitted to the general medical board of the Council of National Defense.

It is announced in the Bohemian press that experiments made with "paper cloth" have proved so successful that Hungarian state railways are to furnish their employees with summer clothing of this fabric.

In its regulations governing the price of wool the war industries board allows dealers to make a charge of three per cent of the selling price if the wool is not graded, and 3 1/2 per cent if graded. This commission is to cover all storage, cartage and insurance.

An additional credit of \$3,250,000 has been extended to Belgium by the United States, making a total of \$107,850,000 loaned to that country, and credits to all the allies \$5,238,850,000.

Delivery of the first of the 1,025 locomotives ordered by the railroad administration will start in July, and deliveries will continue monthly during the rest of the year. The locomotives are of six standard types, with one heavy and one light style in each type. They vary in weight from 230,000 pounds to 340,000 pounds, and the entire order will cost about \$30,000,000.

The six standard types are expected to eventually supersede the many kinds now in service, which embrace engines built according to 500 or more specifications. According to the railroad administration, this is the first real step ever taken toward the wide standardization of locomotives.

An order has also been placed for 100,000 freight cars of standard type to cost between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000. Negotiations for the construction of many thousand additional steel freight cars are still pending. The five types of cars ordered represent the standard forms of freight cars adopted by the railroad administration.

The adoption of these standard types, it is believed, will eventually substitute a few scientifically worked-out designs for the numerous miscellaneous varieties of cars, representing probably more than a thousand different old styles and specifications now in use, the accumulations of the past.

Before an airplane can be put into military service it must be equipped with at least nine delicate aerodynamic instruments, some of which are absolutely essential to exact flying, and all contribute to the successful operation of a plane. One gives the pilot his location as to height and direction; others tell his speed through the air, the speed of his propeller, the amount of gasoline carried, water temperature, operation of the oiling system, and guide his "banking" on turns. Another necessary article is the oxygen-supplying apparatus, without which an aviator could not climb to any great height.

For operation of actual combat planes, such as observing, photographing, bombing, and fighting planes, other complicated and expensive instruments and sets of apparatus are necessary. Among them are machine guns, gun mounts, bomb racks, bomb-dropping devices, bomb sights, radio and photographic apparatus, electrically heated clothing, lights and flares. These bring the total cost of equipment for an airplane to several thousand dollars each, depending upon the type of plane.

Nearly 2,000 types and sizes of farm implements which have been gradually developed by manufacturers during peace-time competition have been recommended for elimination during the war by committees of the National Lumber and Vehicle association. The object, according to a statement by the Council of National Defense, is to conserve materials, labor, capital, and manufacturing facilities for war use.

In the report of the committee meetings to the commercial economy board of the Council of National Defense it was stated that no machinery recommended for discard was believed to be necessary to modern economical agriculture. The lines considered by the committee consisted of steel and chilled plows, grain drills, seeders, and other tillage implements and farm cultivators.

Such of the recommendations as the board deems suitable, with others from different sources, are being brought to the attention of all important manufacturers and jobbers, and as many retail dealers as may be reached, through questionnaires.

A number of high-grade news photographers are urgently needed by the signal corps. These men must have expert experience in the handling of speed cameras, such as Graflex Graphic, and also understand speed of lenses and various tricks of camera and operation of same. Only those men who can furnish references as to their actual experience as news photographers will receive consideration.

The men selected for this branch of the service will be sent to a school for military training. Upon completion of the training they will be promoted to grades of sergeant, first class, and will be ordered overseas in a short time. Applicants must be citizens of the United States between the ages of 21 and 31. All communications should be addressed to Air Division, Training Section, Photographic Branch, Washington, D. C.

Advice from Shanghai states that the subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan there amount to over \$900,000, and a report from the American embassy in Mexico City states the subscriptions there are more than \$350,000.

Regulations for bread-making in Sweden permit only blue kinds, the weight and price being prescribed by law. Only rye, wheat, barley, or oat flour may be used, and for ordinary bread the use of butter, lard or other fat, milk or cream is prohibited.

Recent contracts by the war department authorize the manufacture of 3,500,000 pairs of metallic-fastened field shoes for overseas use. The average price was about \$7.75 a pair.

Contracts have also been awarded for the manufacture of 2,000,000 pairs of field web shoes for United States and overseas service, the average price being \$5.50.

**The Difference.**  
Poorest, don't know. One gets some thing, the other doesn't.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Every Coat Should Have a Silver Lining



## PERSHING MAY LEAD ALLIED DIVISIONS WOULD ENTERTAIN REAL PEACE OFFER

IF AMERICANS IN MAJORITY FROM BRIGADING ALLIED TROOPS, PERSHING IN CHARGE.

FOREIGN SECRETARY BALFOUR TELLS HOUSE OF COMMONS OF SIXTY LETTERS.

ADVANTAGES OF NEW PLAN

WILSON NOT KEPT IN DARK

Would Rapidly Increase Size of U. S. Fighting Command on Battle Line. Foch in Supreme Command of Italians.

He Declares This Is No Question of Bigger Alsace-Lorraine. No One More Anxious Than Balfour To Have War Ended.

Washington.—Gen. Pershing probably soon will be commanding French and British troops as the process of brigading American units with their allies on the western front goes forward.

As if exemplifying the unity of command and action into which the United States and its co-belligerents have entered, it became known here that whenever American troops predominate in the brigaded divisions as the process goes on, these divisions, under present plans, will be turned over to Gen. Pershing's command.

This plan would accomplish several things which the military authorities consulting upon it regard as very desirable. It would rapidly increase the size of the American fighting command on the battle line; it would contribute tremendously to the spirit of unity and concerted effort and at the same time, instead of holding large numbers of American troops behind the lines while training, would surround them with seasoned veterans and under actual battle conditions school them to be rebrigaded later with fresh American troops coming to France. In this way the efficiency of the British and French forces is expected to be increased and the work of building up a great, fully trained and completely equipped fighting force in France is expected to be hastened.

In addition to this, as illustrative of the unity of command under which Generalissimo Foch directs all the allied armies, it was stated officially here that Foch commands the Italian troops in Italy as fully as he does the American, British, French and Italian troops in France and Belgium.

It had been supposed that, considering the Italian front as part of the western battle line under a decision reached at the Versailles conference, the generalissimo's authority extended there.

For the first time, however, it was stated unofficially that Gen. Foch's supreme command extended to Italy.

It was stated also that Italy, at the present, besides sending troops to France in numbers equal to those being sent from the United States, has on her fighting line a larger army, more perfectly equipped, than she had before the great Austrian drive. This may be explanatory of the apparent equality with which the allied leaders face recurrent reports of a new drive on the Italian front.

The information that the brigaded allied divisions will be placed under the command of Gen. Pershing when the numbers of American troops contained in them predominate was taken to mean that the same principle would operate when the predominating numbers were French or British.

**U. S. Troops On British Line.**

With the American Army in France. —Troops of the new American army have arrived within the zone of the British forces in Northern France and are now completing their training in the area occupied by the troops which are blocking the path of the Germans to the channel ports.

**Liberty Motors to Allies.**

Washington.—American-built Liberty motors may first reach the fighting lines in France, driving French and British scouts. Urgent requests from the allied governments for early delivery of the American engines have been received and are being met.

**Bolsheviks Enter China.**

London.—Bolshevik troops have penetrated more than 150 miles south into Mongolia from the Siberian border near Irkutsk, according to a dispatch from a correspondent at Tien-Tsin.

London.—The British secretary for foreign affairs, Arthur J. Balfour, in giving explanations in the House of Commons in connection with Emperor Charles' letter to Prince Sixtus of Bourbon, recently made public by the president of the French republic, declared that no effort at conversations has ever been made by the central powers in the interest of a fair and honorable peace, and he added:

"If any representative of any belligerent country desires seriously to lay before us any proposals, we are ready to listen to them."

The letter in question has been examined by a committee of the French chamber, and Mr. Balfour, and the conclusion reached was that it did not provide an adequate or satisfactory basis for an honorable peace.

Mr. Balfour in his explanations was replying to questions submitted by Walter Hume, former president of the board of trade, who asked whether, when Emperor Charles' letter was communicated to the French government, and by the French government to the British prime minister, it was communicated to any other of the allies?

Had the American government any information as to what was passing? Did the prime minister inform the foreign office at the time of the fact that the communication had been shown to him? Why were the negotiations dropped—was it on purely territorial grounds—was it because a demand was made by France, not only for Alsace-Lorraine, but for the 1814 line or even the 1793 line?

Mr. Balfour explained that he had no secrets from President Wilson. He was in America at the time and had not gone very thoroughly into the matter. The letter, however, had been conveyed by Prince Sixtus to President Poincaré and the French premier under seal of the strictest secrecy. Only the British sovereignty and premier were to see it. Therefore it was not communicated to the president of the United States and the American government was at the time no better informed of the facts regarding the letter than he was himself.

**TRYING OUT NEW AEROPLANE**

Extensive Experiments Being Worked Out By Teutons On All-Steel "Flying Tank."

With the American Army in France. —German aviators are training in the "flying tank." This newest weapon of the air is an all-steel plane. Not only is it armored, but its wings are made of steel. It has a speed of 50 miles an hour and carries several six-centimeter guns.

The Germans are understood to be now making very elaborate tests with it. This new tool of war represents a German effort to outstrip the allies in the use of airplanes, flying low against infantry. The allies have had marked success with this kind of aerial warfare, especially in the recent Somme battles.

**Castling All in Balance.**

Washington.—Gen. Hindenburg is organizing 20 "storm" or storming divisions for his forthcoming effort to break the British army, according to reports received here by American army strategists.

**Huns Forcefully Enlist Belgians.**

Paris.—A Belgian subject born of Belgian parents, at Tienen, was forcibly enlisted in the German army on January 21, 1918, but he deserted on March 4, reporting to Belgian representatives in a neutral country.

## HUN DELAY ASSURES VICTORY FOR ALLIES

GERMANY MUST TRAIN CLASS OF 1819 TO FILL GAPS MADE DURING SPRING DRIVE.

LOSES CHANCE FOR VICTORY

Exhaustion of Allied Troops Passed and All Gaps Filled With Seasoned Troops Ready To Stop Enemy Drives.

War Correspondents' Headquarters.

The long postponement of the enemy's coming assaults seems definite proof of his losses in the first six weeks of his offensive, so heavy that he had to abandon the costly tactical blows which followed his general advance in order to reorganize his fighting machine and prepare for his new battles on a wider front. The task of filling up his gaps by large drafts from his depots, where he has begun to draw upon his boys of the 1919 class and of training these new formations for field warfare, has taken up time, and it seems evident now that he will not attempt to strike again until his fresh and refitted divisions are ready for his new offensive on something like the scale of March 21.

That might be preceded, however, by a few local assaults in order to gain the ground he needs for his general jump off, or he might act according to his latest methods. Any day now may bring this beginning of the new series of battles, but the time he has already taken has been entirely in our favor, and we need to be in no hurry for him to begin.

We forced from him this very thing, which he wanted more to deny us—time and by yielding that under force he has had to abandon his greatest chance of victory, and, as many of us believe, his only chance. Our gaps are now filled up until the exhaustion of our troops after their long fighting has now passed. The French armies are mingled with ours, and our men no longer have to bear the brunt of the enemy's full strength in numbers that were hideously unequal.

That the German high command gave time for this is good evidence enough that they could take no further risks in their first gambler's throw and had to put their losses for the time, or at least be satisfied with smaller gains than they had hoped for.

**RIVER CONVENTION CLOSES**

Delegation Goes To Washington To Urge the Government To Establish Barge Line.

St. Louis.—The Mississippi Valley Waterways association closed its first annual convention here, after electing A. L. Shapleigh, of St. Louis, president, and resolving to send a delegation of 100 members of the association to Washington May 23 to urge the government to establish barge lines on the Mississippi and other inland rivers in cooperation with the fuel administration. Shapleigh was elected president, after J. E. Smith, incumbent, was reelected and refused to serve another term.

Other officers elected included: M. J. Sanders, New Orleans, vice president-at-large; Gov. Charles H. Brough, Little Rock, Ark., vice president; R. L. Mallory, Memphis, Tenn., vice president.

**PRISONERS CREATE ARMY**

Released Czechs and Jugoslavs Are Organized and Ready To Fight Against Germans.

Washington.—Czechs and Jugoslavs taken prisoners by the Russians while fighting with Austro-Hungarian armies have organized an army which now is resisting the Teutonic invasion of Russia, the Serbian legation here was informed in a cablegram from London, quoting Capt. Lukich, an officer of the corps, who has arrived there. Capt. Lukich said part of the corps had reached Japan through Siberia and planned to join the allied armies at Sdonki and on the western front.

Germany's violation of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty by arbitrarily invading Russia has created deep feeling, Capt. Lukich said, and a Russian army (the Red Guard) is feverishly being organized, despite the civil war that is being waged with the utmost violence. The Russians have arms, equipment and ammunition for an army of 1,500,000 men, the officer was quoted as saying.

**AMERICAN FLYER IS LOST.**

Lieut. Frank Knapp Disappeared While on Air Patrol Service.

New York.—While on an air patrol trip above the German lines in France, Lieut. Frank K. Knapp, an American, with the British royal air forces, disappeared and his fate is not known.

Two days earlier Lieut. Knapp was attacked by five German airmen. He descended 10,000 feet and escaped, after downing one of the enemy machines.

## THIRD LOAN SALES HIT \$4,170,019.650

OVERSUBSCRIBED THREE BILLION MINIMUM 39 PER CENT. MEMPHIS LEADS.

17,000,000 TOTAL BUYERS

Every Federal Reserve District Exceeds Quota—St. Louis District Went "Over Top" by 156 Per Cent—Atlanta by 151.

Washington.—The total of the third Liberty loan is \$4,170,019,650, an oversubscription of 39 per cent above the \$3,000,000,000 minimum sought. The number of subscribers was about 17,000,000. Every federal reserve district over-subscribed, the Minneapolis district going to 172 per cent, the highest, and the New York district to 124 per cent, the lowest. The Atlanta district was fourth in per cent of quota subscribed, having raised \$136,652,350, or 151 per cent. Kansas City and St. Louis were second and third, respectively.

In announcing these figures the treasury department explained that the total may be changed slightly by later reports.

The feat of the Atlanta district was the topic of favorable comment about the treasury. Throughout nearly all of the four weeks' campaign the district stood at the bottom, owing to the tardiness of banks to report subscriptions and of subscribers to place their pledges on record by payment of the first 5 per cent installment.

"This is the most successful loan, the United States has offered both in number of subscribers and in the amount realized," Secretary McAdoo announced. "Every subscriber was made with the full knowledge that the allotment in full was to be expected, unlike the first loan, when allotments were limited to one-half the oversubscriptions. I congratulate the country on this wonderful result, which is irrefutable evidence of the strength, patriotism and determination of the American people."

"This great result was achieved notwithstanding the fact that the country has been called upon to pay, since the second Liberty loan and to-and including the month of June, income and excess profits taxes to the amount of approximately \$7,000,000,000, which will make a total amount turned into the treasury of the United States from such taxes and the third Liberty loan of about \$7,000,000,000."

Records by districts are as follows:

District	Quota	Subs.	Percent
Minneapolis	165	\$180,826,250	172
Kansas City	150	204,301,650	136
St. Louis	170	199,047,500	117
Atlanta	90	136,652,350	151
Philadelphia	250	384,963,300	154
Dallas	50	113,295,200	144
Chicago	425	608,979,600	142
Richmond	150	185,966,350	124
Boston	250	314,537,250	125
San Francisco	210	286,577,450	136
Cleveland	300	404,985,200	135
New York	300	1,114,930,700	124

United States treasury subscription, \$17,915,150. The subscriptions secured by the treasury were those sent direct to Washington.

**BUILD 18 CONCRETE SHIPS**

Fifty-Eight Others of Similar Type Are Planned For Near Future. Cost About \$42,250,000.

Washington. The shipping board has decided to proceed immediately on a large scale with the building of concrete ships and will increase the program out of the appropriation of two and one-quarter billion dollars which has been asked for the next fiscal year.

Eighteen concrete ships, aggregating 117,600 tons, have been contracted for. It was announced that 35 other concrete vessels at a cost of about \$42,250,000, will be ordered as soon as sites for the four new government yards are chosen. A committee of experts now is on the Pacific coast looking over available ground after a long trip through the south on a similar mission. Their recommendations are expected to be made soon.

Virtually all of the new ships will be 7,500 tons and many of them will be tankers for the oil trade. Urgent need for ships is felt nowhere more severely at the present time than in the lack of tank steamers for carrying fuel oil to Atlantic coast ports for shipment to the interior. Most of the existing tank steamers have been taken from coastwise trade for service with the navy.

**Australian Premier Visits U. S.**

Washington.—There are few more interesting men in the world than the Right Hon. William M. Hughes, whose arrival at a Pacific port has been announced.

**Build Concrete Tank Steamers.**

Washington.—Immediate construction of 14 concrete tank steamers for the fuel oil trade, with a total capacity of 105,000 tons, and of four concrete cargo vessels, with a total capacity of 12,500 tons, was authorized by the shipping board.

**Get Five U-Boats In Week.**

London.—The Evening Standard says that in one week no less than five German submarines are definitely known to have been sunk. These included two large U-boats.



## RECORDS TELL HOW AMERICAN DESTROYERS SINK SUBMARINES

Vessels Guarding Convoy Forced Germans to Surrender After Depth Charge and Shell Fire—"Mosquito Fleet," With Crews of Youths, Does Great Work in Danger Zone—Nelson Touch in One Fight.

London.—Often the question has been asked, "What are our submarines doing? Are they active at all in hunting the German U-boats which are sinking our merchant shipping?" Occasionally cases are heard of German submarines being sunk by destroyers. The weekly Admiralty reports tell of a certain number of merchant ships "unsuccessfully attacked," from which one concludes that in some cases a U-boat may have been "bagged" by the merchantman's gun.

Nor has the American "mosquito" fleet been long in learning the game of U-boat hunting. "Keen as mustard," said a British naval officer recently in talking about the American navy. "They simply love a scrap when they can get it, but the Germans are not so keen."

There is no end of stories about the sinking and destroying of German U-boats hidden away in the very brief reports of commanding officers which from time to time reach the Admiralty. If one could only get at them. Of many of the highly successful methods of hunting and destroying the U-boat it is, of course, impossible to tell, but the Admiralty has permitted the publication of some recent records in which American destroyers, British destroyers, motor launches and submarines have played distinguished parts.

### Most Are Mere Boys.

The brave fellows engaged in the work are, for the most part, mere boys, fresh-faced, clear-eyed youngsters, devoid of nerves, always alert, cool and confident, who have to make up their minds and give their orders on the instant, and who, in true navy style, perform their allotted tasks and say nothing about them.

Here is a story of a successful engagement fought by two American destroyers which were escorting a convoy of merchantmen. They sighted a periscope, which however, quickly disappeared. Rushing to the spot the destroyers dropped a depth charge and then wheeled back. The periscope again appeared, as though heading for the convoy, and off went the destroyers at full speed.

Once more the periscope disappeared, but not before three rounds had been fired by the leading destroyer, who also dropped a depth charge. The enemy's bow then came up rapidly, and it appeared that he was lying on an angle of thirty degrees, stern down.

### German Crew Surrendered.

He managed to right himself and tried to get away on the surface, but again the Americans opened fire, and then the Germans came on deck, held up their hands and surrendered. The U-boat, sunk just afterward, the survivors being taken on board one of the destroyers.

Here is a tale of an English commander of a submarine just as it reached Whitehall:

"10. m.—Sighted hostile submarine. Attacked same.

"10.03 p. m.—Torpedoed submarine. Hit with one torpedo and ships. Submarine seen to blow up and disappear. Surface to look for survivors. Put down immediately by destroyers who fired at me."

But this young commander was a little more explicit in his footnote, as he might well be, for, having kept to sea and his appointed duty under circumstances of extreme difficulty and hazard, he took his fate in both hands, stalked the enemy and destroyed him.

"During my attack," he wrote, "there was just enough sea to make depth keeping difficult. I fired two torpedoes, and one hit at forward end of conning tower. A large column of yellow smoke, about one and a half times as high as the mast, was observed and the submarine disappeared. The explosion was heard and felt in our own submarine. On the previous day the periscope had become very stiff to turn, and in the dark hours I attempted to rectify same, but while doing so I was forced to dive, and thus lost all the tools and nuts of the conning tower.

"While attacking it took two men beside myself to turn the periscope. For this reason I did not consider it prudent to attack the destroyer after having sunk the submarine.

### Lay on Bottom Amid Enemy.

"After torpedoing submarine I proceeded four miles northward and lay on the bottom. Many vessels throughout the day were heard in close proximity. Several explosions were heard, especially one very heavy one. It must have been close, as the noise was considerably louder than that of the torpedo. On one occasion a wire sweep scraped the whole length of the boat along my port side, and a vessel was heard to pass directly overhead."

That is all. The feelings of these gallant men, lying on the sea bed, while death in its most horrible form searched around for them, are left to the imagination. They made port safely and, after refitting, put off to sea again.

This deadly game of submarine against submarine is the blindest and worst of sea fighting. The hazard is the highest that can be imagined, but it is accepted by splendid men of the British and American navies with a

cheerful disregard for anything but duty. For not only must our under-sea craft run the risk of being fired on by enemy ships, but they have also to chance shots from British cruisers and armed vessels, who "let fly" whenever they see a periscope which they cannot identify.

**Nelson Touch in One Fight.**  
There was a Nelson touch about the destruction of one U-boat which would have appealed strongly to the little admiral who looks down from his lofty emplacements in Trafalgar Square upon the Admiralty building in Whitehall.

Sighting the German, the Britisher dived and gave chase, worked blind on the course her commander laid and trusted somewhat to luck. Now and again her periscope broke water for a second or so—only long enough for her skipper to confirm his course and bearings. Then the Britisher navigated into shallow water, so shallow indeed that to avoid being seen she had to scrape the bottom, bumping uncomfortably and dangerously all the while, and had also to dip her periscope.

Luck was with her, and she avoided breaking surface until she came to a position favorable for attack, between 500 and 600 yards from the U-boat, which, unsuspecting, was lying awash, her conning tower open. Some of her crew were indeed spreading the wind screen in preparation for a trip on the surface.

Little did they dream that in a few seconds they would be on their way to "Davy Jones's Locker." But so it happened. Away with a hiss went the torpedoes from her tubes, and as they sped on their errand the Britisher was shifted so that another tube was brought to bear on the enemy. The commander was taking no chances, and if the bow tubes missed he was ready to have another go. But the bow tubes had been "well and truly laid" on the target, and twenty seconds after the torpedoes had been fired a dull explosion was heard by the British crew.

### Oily Substance on Surface.

But there was no sign of the U-boat. There was a great disturbance upon the water where the pirate had last been seen, and when the Britisher reached the spot the sea was found covered with a thick layer of oily substance. A wireless to the depot port and another red dot went on the chart which records the fate of the pirates.

In the dawn of a bright morning a British submarine sighted an enemy U-boat running on the surface and at once dived to get into a favorable position for attack. As the navy would say, she "preceeded as requisite" for fifteen minutes and, rising until her periscope was above water, picked up her quarry again. The skipper wanted to make sure of his game.

Carefully and expertly he maneuvered his boat into a favorable position. Then a quick order and out of the tube a slithering "fish" sped toward the Hun. In less than a minute the explosion was heard, and up to the surface came the Britisher to look for results. Right about the sea was covered with a big patch of oil, in which three men were swimming. Two were picked up by one of the submarine's boats; the other sank before he could be reached. Another of the Kaiser's pets had "gone west."

### Lauder's Cousin Killed.

Cumberbund, Md.—John Lauder, forty-eight, a cousin of Harry Lauder, the Scotch comedian, was killed in the Tyson coal mine near here, where he was employed. He was caught under a fall of rock.

## LET'S HOLD THE LINE

By Norreys Jephson O'Connor of the Vigilantes.

We hold the line which stretches far,  
From western towns to fields of France,  
Where now our brave battalions are,  
Fighting to stop the Hun's advance.

We must not fall them in their need,  
We who, in factory or field,  
Are soldiers, too; we may not bleed;  
Should we, then, find excuse to yield.

Because we pass in dreariness  
Our days, or in the summer sun  
Are hot, and worn with weariness?  
If our line breaks, the foe has won.

If we heed enemy alarms,  
Vain is the general's vast design,  
And vain the soldier's deed of arms.  
In freedom's name, let's hold the line.

## GIRL SCOUT CAPTAIN



Mrs. Elizabeth P. Stark, sister of Hoffman Phillips, newly appointed minister of Columbia, is captain of a mounted girl scout troop in Mayport, Fla., whose duty is to patrol the coast east of Florida to turn up pro-German activities. All the girls carry rifles or automatics, and are proficient in their use. The scouts are from thirteen to sixteen years old, and do night work without a quiver.

## FORETOLD WAR WITH HUNS

Russian Consul at Boston Fourteen Years Ago Prophesied Great Conflict.

Boston.—Fourteen years ago Joseph A. Conry, Russian consul, prophesied there would be a war with Germany. This was made in an address Mr. Conry delivered at the annual meeting of the Ninth Regiment Veterans' association in U. S. A. hall in this city, April 6, 1904. Excerpts from his speech follow:

"There will be a war in this country as sure as time flies. With England? No, because our commercial interests are too intimate. Not with France, because she is diminishing. We have had it with Spain.

"But it will be with the empire of Germany. We have no desire for war but if it should come, we need a volunteer militia made up of 500,000 men to back up our standing army."

## Ship Coal by Water.

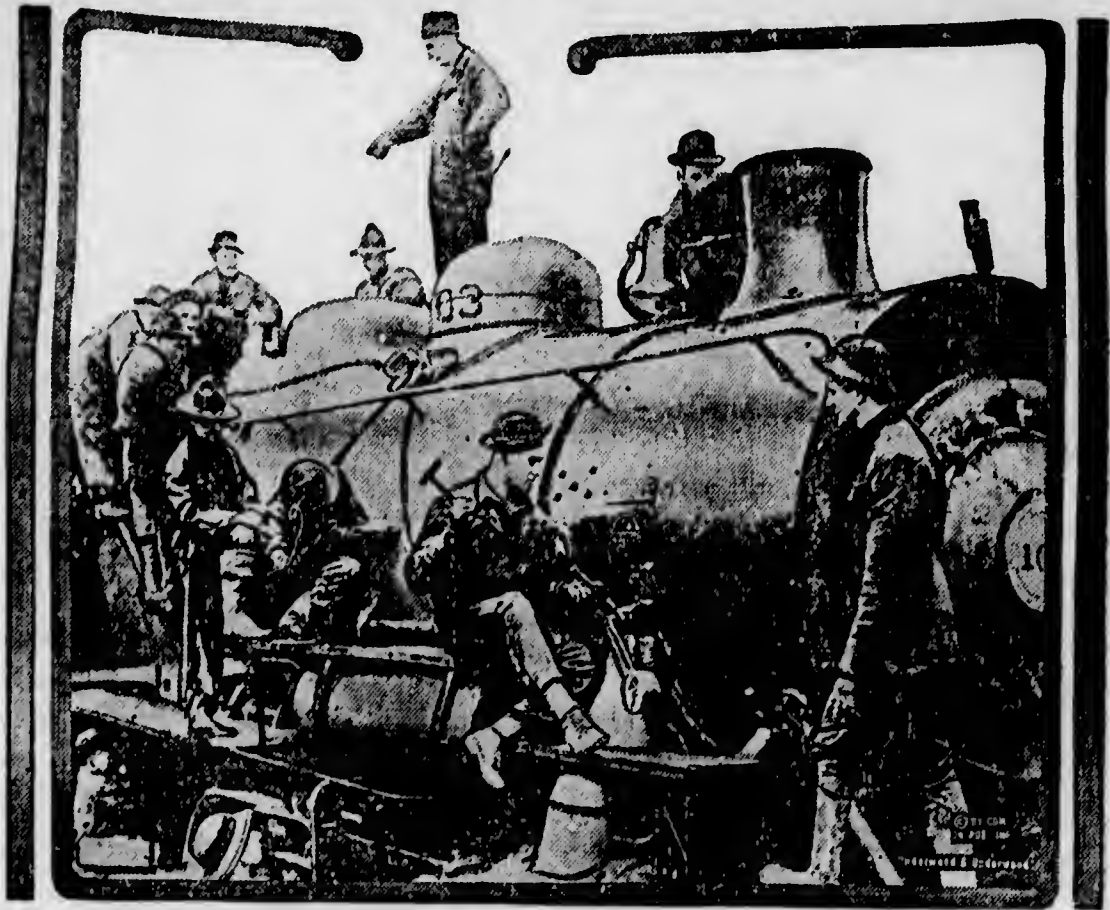
Memphis, Tenn.—Heavy shipments of coal from the Kentucky fields are being made by water on the Mississippi river. A single steambarge recently towed 15 barges containing 9,000 tons of coal from Caseyville, Ky., to Memphis. It would have required three or four trains to have hauled this consignment by rail.

## NURSERY TRAIN FOR FRENCH BABIES



A Red Cross nursery train at Basle, Switzerland, where French civilians repatriated from Germany are cared for on their way home. The poster of the stork and the child signifies the object of the car and the inscription above translated means "For the Happiness of Women."

## AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS ON THE JOB IN FRANCE



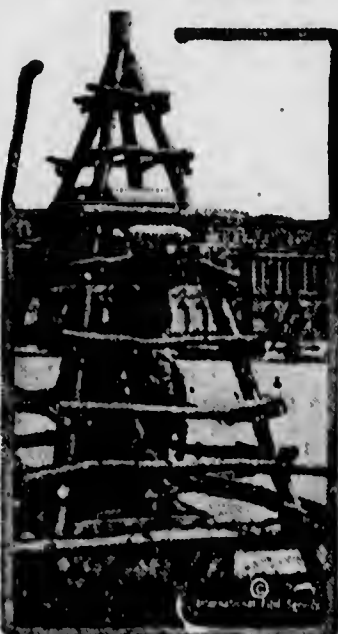
Some of the American locomotive engineers now in France are here seen hard at work assembling a big American engine.

## CALIFORNIA TOWN DEVASTATED BY THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE



This striking photograph shows the piled-up ruins in the business district of San Jacinto, Cal., after the earthquake. Soldiers are patrolling the devastated area to guard against vandals. The shock, which was felt throughout southern California, did most damage at this spot, where it destroyed more than a third of the city, including almost the entire business section. The neighboring town of Hemet was also severely hit by the earthquake, the damage in the two cities amounting to half a million dollars.

## PROTECTING FRENCH ART



The innumerable art treasures of France are guarded against damage by the enemy air raiders. The photograph shows how the statues in the garden of Versailles palace are protected.

## Pushing "Liberty Bread."

The "Liberty bread shop," at 35 Huntington avenue, Boston, has been opened and is being carried forward with the approval of the Massachusetts section of the woman's committee, council of national defense, and the woman's committee on food conservation of state and city. The shop gives the public practical information on legitimate and palatable substitutes for white bread and there are daily demonstrations in breadmaking. All the work of baking is done by an expert baker. Volunteer workers act as saleswomen and serve luncheons.

## Wild Bronchos Sent Abroad.

There should be plenty of bucking and pitching of bronchos along the western front in Europe now, as 21,000 absolutely wild Canadian horses have arrived in Europe, according to Clyde Dunlap, horse wrangler, who returned recently to Virginia, Minn., from the Canadian northwest, where for 21 months he has been roping the animals, says an exchange. The said host of the horses were captured in the wilds of the Peace river country, northwest of Edmonton, and none of them has ever looked through a bridge.

## "MURDER GUNS" WORK IN A NURSERY



The photograph shows the condition of a day nursery in Paris after the bombardment by the big German gun in the forest of St. Germain that shells the city at a range of almost eighty miles. One shell landed in the nursery and created the awful havoc shown. Many of the children and their nurses were killed and the rest of them injured.

## TRANSPORTING THE SERBIAN WOUNDED



This photo shows a unique method of the Serbians for transporting their wounded soldiers from the mountains, where they are still fighting the Hungarians and Austrians.





If you want to beautify your home, and fit it to withstand rain, sunshine, and dampness, cover it with a coat or two of Hanna's Green Seal Paint.

Hanna's Green Seal is also an expert factor in rejuvenating homes. It takes away dullness and shabbiness. It makes any home a more creditable place, and makes you happier in it.

If your home is showing signs of needing paint, get acquainted with the transforming power of

# Hanna's Green Seal

"The Made to Wear Paint"

Sold By

Flanary & Daughtrey, Marion, Ky.

Letter From Tennessee.

Mr. S. M. Jenkins,  
Marion, Ky.

Dear Sir:

I was just about to think a thought, that is if the good people in and around Marion will have it sliced up that way.

Just 74 years ago with 10 months added, I started out in this friendly world, going of course at rather a slow gate. I took notice of things as I passed corners and mile posts, stopping now and then to think what a chance I or the other fellow missed by not taking hold just in time. But after a while my thoughts became more penetrating. I went forward with some little more vim. But after my faculties became more mature I discovered that my surroundings was just a one room log cabin, stick and dobbed all round. But to day fortunately after many ups and downs I am living in a house that cost \$3,800,000—the Soldiers Home.

L. J. ALLISON.

## A TEXAS WONDER.

The Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures diabetes, weak and lame back, rheumatism and irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will sent by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for sworn testimonials, Dr. E. W. Hall, 2925 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists.—Advertisement.

## From a Little Boy of Three.

I am a little boy  
Who plays with his gun.  
I play soldiers, and cowboys,  
And have the greatest fun.  
It would almost make you laugh  
To see me marching off to France,  
And just to think,  
I a little boy wearing knee-pants.  
Why the older boys don't go  
I can't see the reason why.  
If I was just a little older  
I would catch a German spy.  
But I am just three  
And have to stay with dad.  
Guess I can climb a tree,  
And that won't be so bad.  
Although I am very little,  
I'll do everything I can,  
If every boy will do the same  
We'll kill every male German!  
SWIFT.

## Notice.

There will be no more tobacco received at the McMullin factory until Monday, May 27th, on the account of room.

Rosa-Vaughn Tobacco Co.,  
(Incorporated.)

By E. J. Ramsey.

to. I spat a lot of yellow blossoms out of my mouth, scrambled to my feet and was about to move on, when I happened to glance behind me.

"Mars and Jupiter!" I exclaimed to myself, "what a snake!" The reptile seemed about six feet long, of ample proportions and was moving towards me, its head poised.

"I cut in full tilt across the field, my knees, arms and head porting the tail weeds as I went, determined to get away from the vicious monster as I could. Just before reaching the second fence I glanced behind me and could see the reptile's body writhing through the weeds, coming after me. I made for the fence, bounded over it, and so did the snake!

"I was now in the pasture field where there were no weeds, and with renewed energy I made for the house, hoping to bounce on his back, gallop off to the house and thus escape the danger of being bitten by the venomous reptile coming in full speed at my heels.

"The horse was a docile creature and ordinarily I could catch him anywhere in the field; but, coming up as I did at full speed, with arms outstretched, but off and on again, the animal became greatly frightened, snorted, kicked up his heels, then made for the house as fast as his legs could carry him.

"Go, dad blame you!" I reflected, "I don't know a fellow in this extremity. But I had no time for comment. I remembered that I had not a drop of snake medicine about the place. I must trust to my legs to outrun the snake, else poor Nell would be left a widow.

"So, making a wide circle, I turned and made off toward the house, crossing the fence into the weed field and going lickity-split, lickity-split!

"On I went and on I followed the snake! I could see no rock or club anywhere with which to defend myself, and I had no time to pick it up if I had. I jumped over a log that lay in my pathway—or rather went of a pathway—and I could hear the sound of the snake's body as it wriggled across the log after me.

"On I plunged toward the house, the tall weeds bending as I went and my open mouth filled with white and yellow blossoms. A rabbit, frightened by our approach, scampered off. A cow across the field took to her heels, bawling loudly for her calf.

"When I came in the fence I went over with a bound and, glancing back, I saw the snake's tail scaling the top rail.

"I was now nearing the house, and I took renewed courage as I saw old 'Tiger' lying asleep in the yard. The dog was noted for his fondness for snake-killing. He could catch a snake midways and shake the life out of him in two minutes.

"Here, Tiger!—Sic 'im! Sic 'im!" I cried, as I passed by the woodpile. The dog got to his feet and came, obedient to my call; but, when he met me, he looked at me in a disgusted kind of way, taking no notice of the poisonous reptile seeking my destruction, and went back into the yard and lay down.

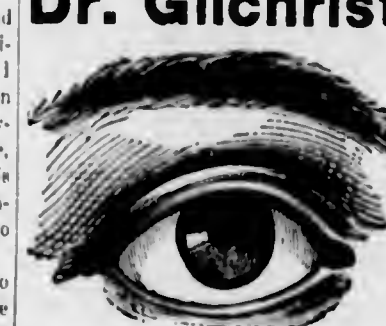
"The yard gate stood ajar and, as I dashed through, I gave it a swing to, hoping to cut off the snake's entrance; but, as I looked back, I saw the reptile had made it through and was making great bounds for my heels! I expected every minute to feel its poisonous fangs in my legs.

"Nell! Nell!" I shouted, as I ran up the walk, "Open the door and let me pass through, but don't let the snake in!" I bounded up the steps and through the door, Nell slamming the door to after me. As the door closed I felt the bridle being jerked from my shoulder.

"Zeb (te-hee!) asked Nell, 'where is the (te-hee!) snake?'

"The loose end of the bridle rein had been trailing on the ground about six feet behind me.

"That's all right about the snake, Nell," I replied in my confusion, "I drove the horse up, anyhow."



Dr. Gilchrist

Instruments for examining conditions inside as well as outside of the eye. Glasses scientifically fitted. Prices reasonable.

Office in Press Bldg., adjoining Marion Bank, next to McConnell & Wiggins' barber shop, Carlisle St., Marion, Ky.

Old news papers at the Press office, 10 for a nickel.

## A Big Day For The Lord.

As it is customary with Barnett's Chapel, once more on the first Sunday in May, we met for our sacrament and foot washing day. The program was carried out to the letter, the good Lord was in command, and assisted by Rev. J. W. Edington, who had just returned to his appointment at Portageville, Mo. and other worthy Brethren who assisted in performing the will of the Lord on this special occasion, and Sunday saw the biggest day and largest crowd together with the best behavior, and the most glorious time that has ever been witnessed in this end of Crittenden county.

Estimates suggest that there were near two thousand people present, and the large roomy house was unable to accommodate a fourth of the people. Rev. J. W. Edington, met the hearty approval of the entire congregation by conducting the morning service, his text was then 6 chap. My Spirit shall no always strive with man. The text was well handled and produced a forceful sermon, which did every one good that heard it, in this case as in all others, Bro. Edington's efforts with the Lord's help was a great success, it seems that he knows no failure, for the Lord is always with him.

By a friend, a brother, and well wisher.

## EARN BIG SALARY

Are you satisfied with your present employment? Is your salary big enough? Do you desire to engage in a higher and more lucrative profession? If so, the Draughton Training will make it possible for you to realize your ambition.

While we do not guarantee positions to all, we do guarantee positions under reasonable conditions, and this will be paid to any one who will take a single instance where a Draughton student met the conditions and failed to get a position.

J. W. BLACKWIELDER, Bookkeeper, Board of Bond Trustees, Jacksonville, Fla., writes: "I abandoned literary teaching because of greater opportunities in the business world. On completion of a four months' course at DRAUGHTON'S the college secured for me this position at \$5 PER CENT better salary than is received by the majority of public school teachers."

Catalogue FREE. Draughton's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn. POSITIONS SECURED.

## ILLUMINATE I. C. BRIDGE

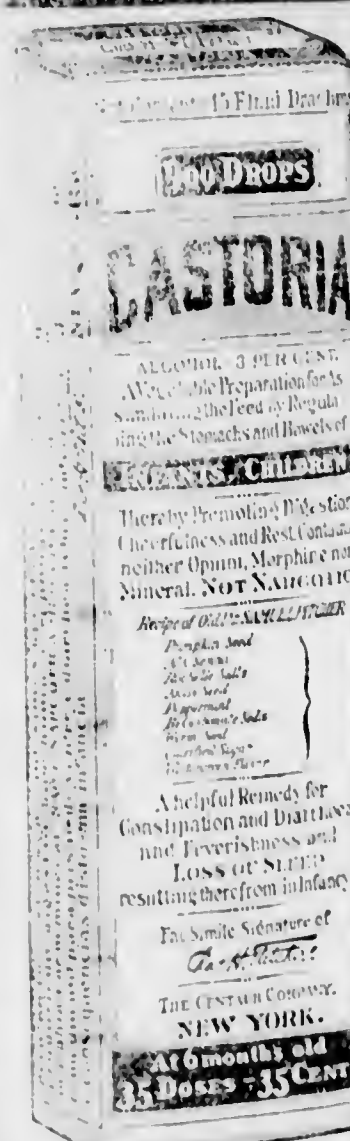
Cairo, Ill., May 7. —Acting under direct order from Director General McAdoo electricians in the employ of the Illinois Central railroad Saturday wired the I. C. bridge across the Ohio river here. The bridge will be heavily wired, with lights strung above and below the deck of the structure, illuminating all parts at night. Conductors of the I. C. and M. & O. railroads, which use the bridge, have been ordered to permit no one to stand on any car platform while passenger trains are crossing the bridge, and to examine each freight train before it crosses. If necessary the latter are to be stopped while a thorough search is made.

No reason for the action has been given out. When war was declared the bridge was guarded by militiamen, but since their withdrawal has been allowed to stand unwatched. Now it appears that greater care than ever is to be observed to protect this important link in railway communication between north and the south.

## MEDICINE VS FOOD

Do not buy something which you already have. You have food which you feed your horses, cattle and sheep, but when you want medicine, buy only medicine. That is what you get in B. A. Thomas' Stick Remedy. We sell it and guarantee it to be medicine. We tell you that it will tone up the entire system of your stock and aids digestion, thereby causing them to get all the food value out of the grain that you feed them.

For sale by J. H. ORME, Marion, Ky.



# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That  
Genuine Castoria

Always  
Bears the  
Signature

of  
*Dr. H. H. Hatch*  
In  
Use  
For Over  
Thirty Years  
CASTORIA

## A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

U. S. Navy Recruiting Station,  
412 4th Street, Louisville, Ky.

A urgent call for volunteers for the navy for the duration of the war has been issued by the U. S. Navy Recruiting Station for the state of Kentucky, 412 S. 4th Street, Louisville. The station is now making a drive for 80,000 men to "help keep the road to France open," and land our troops in safety on the other side. Kentucky's quota of this 80,000 has been set at 2,000. These men are needed at once for immediate training and service.

"The Navy has every attraction that will appeal to the young man," said Lieut. J. H. Teach, officer in charge of the recruiting station. "A chance for real fighting, an entire lack of monotony, and an opportunity to serve their country in a trade in which they are skilled. I have often wondered why it is that sailors are always happy. In all my experience I have never found a discontent. I think that the reason for this is the fact that men are put at an occupation that they like and consequently at something they do well. They keep happy, do good work, and the nation is served that men better. Every attempt is made to place men in that branch of the service there are fifty or more different branches in which the recruit is best fitted by education, training and temperament to succeed.

"Men from 18 to 35 years old are eligible for enlistment in the navy. They must be of good moral character, of sound physique, at least five feet, four inches tall, and weigh in most instances not less than two pounds to the inch. Some slight physical defects we are sometimes able to waive.

If a young man under the draft age wants to join the navy, the first thing for him to do is to secure an age certificate made out by a parent or guardian, stating the correct date and place of his birth, and have it properly witnessed by a recruiting office or by one of the following public officials of the community in which the parent resides; viz: Notary Public, Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds, Postmaster or other U. S. official, Mayor, Sheriff, Chief of Police, an officer of the Court, Alderman, Constable, Marshal, Pastor of a Church, or School superintendent. He should

then proceed to the nearest recruiting station, Ashtand, Covington, Lexington, Owensboro, or Paducah, and there make application. If he passes the preliminary tests, he will be forwarded at government expense to the main office here at Louisville, where he will be given a final examination and be sworn in, and then sent to one of the naval training stations.

If a man is of draft age, he should secure from his local draft board, a release to permit him to enlist in the navy, and then proceed to the nearest recruiting station, where the same procedure will be gone through.

Either this office or any one of the sub-stations will be glad to give further information either in person or by mail, and there will be no obligations attached to such inquiries."

## Judge Makes Erroneous Prediction Regarding Lawyer.

"About one clean shirt is all I thought he would ever wear. He had fallen away to a mere shadow; was as yellow as a saffron and often doled up with pain. Doctors continually gave him morphine and were about to operate for gall stones. May's Wonderful Remedy quickly restored him to perfect health again." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including rheumatism. One dose will convince or money refunded.

HAYNES & TAYLOR

## A Springtime Song

When the trees begin to bud,  
And the grass begins to grow;  
We then forget the Winter's mud,  
The Ice, Sleet and Snow.  
Then on with smiling face we go,  
The Springtime joys to greet;  
With happy thoughts expressing so,  
Of some loved friend we long to meet.  
The Springtime season always brings,  
New life to all, the living world;  
For until then no Robin sings,  
The Cheering Song of Springtime's birth.  
But Winters work is Nature's plan,  
And none on Earth can stay;  
His hand from working then,  
For nature's work must have its way.  
The Spring with life and all its power,  
Is loved by all, the living world;  
And winters work is soon forgot,  
For Springtime life is then unfurled.  
All hail to thee welcome Springtime  
We bid you come with us to stay;  
Until your season's work is done,  
And then to you, goodby we'll say.  
ROBERT LEAR